

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 110, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.

THE ROYAL GUESTS.

ASSUREDLY the reign of Victoria will be known as the reign of royal visits; it seems to have established the era of regal and imperial sociality; the kings and potentates of the earth no longer keep themselves apart in a kind of eastern seclusion, but mix with each other with a degree of freedom that is creditable to themselves, and if there is sincerity in the reciprocity of compliments, the results may prove advantageous to the people. The intercourse between the crowned heads of the continent has long been more frequent and more free than between them and the monarchs of England. We divided off from the fraternity of kings at the close of the dynasty of the Stuarts. Charles I. visited Spain and France, when a prince, but not as sovereign. His son saw more of the courts of Europe than he could have wished—as an exile. James II. died the guest of the King of France, whose principles of government he imitated too closely for the love of his people, and too unsuccessfully for the safety of his crown. With the accession of the line of Hanover, our communication with the courts of Europe, through our sovereigns, grew more restricted; the Electors of Hanover do not seem to have sought other than diplomatic connections with the greater powers, and soon after their accession came wars which effectually prevented any amicable connections at all. But with the commencement of the French revolution, the severance became total and complete. A quarter of a century of war, during which we by turns fought for all and against all, estranged England from the continent altogether. France had no King; the Directory and the Convention being corporate bodies, could not be on visiting terms, and the Emperor hated England and the English, and above all detested George III., Mr. Pitt, and the Prince Regent; he threatened one visit, indeed, on which he was to have been accompanied by an army—a suite it would have been inconvenient to accommodate—but was induced to think better of it, and paid the stupendous compliment to Spain and Russia instead, with disastrous consequences to all parties. As long as he was moving about the world, too, the potentates of the earth had enough to do to keep their seats on the thrones that were shaken beneath them, and in many cases altogether overthrown.

But the fall of Napoleon emancipated princes as well as people; and the first phenomenon of the peace was the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to England. Then came the Emperor Alexander of Russia—the first Autocrat who had trod the soil of Britain since that wonderful man who built up the gigantic power, of which Alexander was, and Nicholas is, the possessor. With him came the King of Prussia; even as at present the King of Saxony is the joint guest of our Queen, along with “the Imperial Master of the fur-clad Russ.” The period was a brilliant one, but the crisis of a kind that cannot, we hope, again occur in European History.

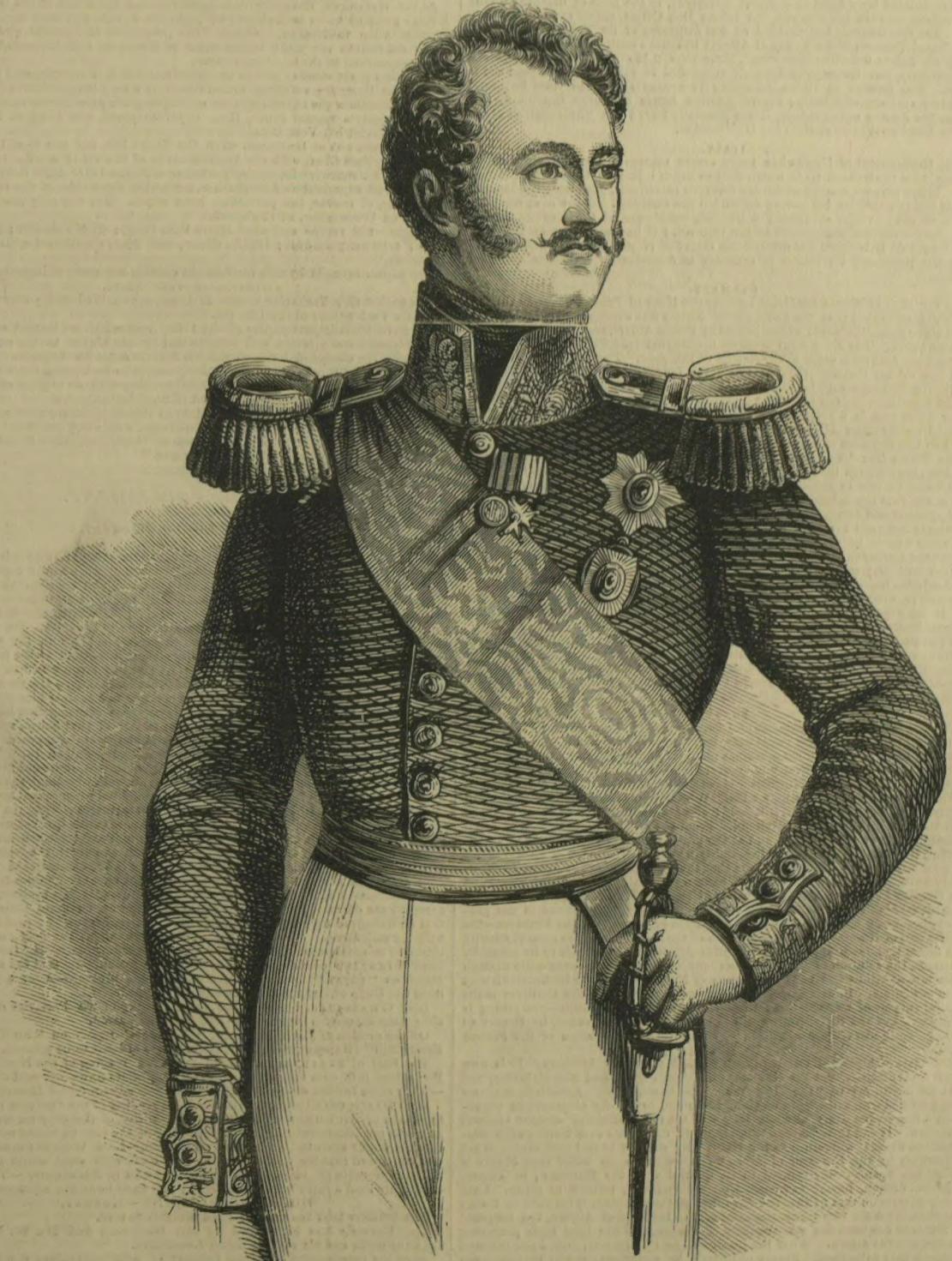
In the period that followed, England relapsed into its old insular unsociality; we again became the *toto divisos orbe Britannos*; and it was not till our present gracious Queen broke through the cold formalities of regal etiquette, and paid a neighbourly visit to Louis Philippe, at Eu, that the monarchs of the two countries seemed to have caught anything of that cordial spirit which, thanks to the long peace and greater communication, has long prevailed between the people, notwithstanding the belligerent articles in the French press and our own.

But, owing to the good example set by her Majesty, we hope a new era is opening for us; that the tendency of civilisation to amalgamate all people together, has reached those who have too often used their power and position for fomenting popular and national hatreds. This is, unhappily, easy to be done, and if monarchs will more cordially agree, there may be a hope that nations will less frequently quarrel. Personal intercourse may also save some misunderstandings that are likely to arise when affairs are managed by deputy. No business is so well done as that we do ourselves.

All this applies generally to the better feeling that the powers of Europe seem inclined to cultivate with each other. As for the particular occasion which has called forth our remarks, there is much to interest us in that also. The Emperor of Russia stands

alone among monarchs; he is absolute power personified; the empires of Persia and Turkey having gone to decay, he affords us the only instance of a despotism, checked by no institutions whatever; he is undisputed lord of the lives and properties of millions, and his richest noble is no more his own master than that noble's meanest serf. Past history has not known such a power as that of Russia, since the days of the greatest of the Roman Emperors; we do not mean for wealth, or extent, or numbers, but for the complete concentration of all human authority in one person, who is to the millions beneath him a sort of fate or destiny. The possessor of that absolute power is now in the midst of a representative system, in which the monarch has the most limited authority, and the people the most uncontrolled power of self-government of any other nation of the earth, with one exception. The Emperor, we believe, thinks the representative system the worst in the world; yet he will see great freedom, accompanied with the most perfect order, and both joined to wealth and activity, of which Russia certainly gives no example. He is also in the midst of the metropolis that has given an

asylum to the fugitives from the nation he has blotted from the map of Europe—Poland; and it would be useless to disguise what is the fact, that among the bulk of the English people the political conduct of the Emperor of Russia is thoroughly detested. This has caused some anxiety as to the manner in which he would be received in public; he arrives at the moment the grand annual *fête* is given for the benefit of the Polish refugees, and the lady patronesses have refused, on that account, to postpone it—for lady patronesses are full as despotic as emperors. Wherever he has appeared he has been quietly and decorously received; but at Ascot the feeling was somewhat stimulated by his magnificent gift to the Racing Fund, and there it approached cordiality. There was more anxiety as to another point—whether the Poles themselves would make any demonstration on the occasion. But the letter addressed to Lord Dudley Stuart by the Marquis of Northampton, points out the proper course, and the one we are convinced they will adopt: “The exalted personage who has just reached our shores, is as much the guest of this country as they are, and that we are not only



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.

bound to be hospitable to him ourselves, but also to take care that he receives no incivility from others while residing in the dominions of our Sovereign. We are bound to resent any affront to him as if it was committed against ourselves. The Poles would show a very ill sense of any obligation that they may owe to Great Britain were they in any way to treat with contumely one who is now trusting himself to British courtesy and British honour. Moreover, they should remember that any improper conduct on their part would deeply injure them in the opinion of their friends in England and elsewhere, and might prove, at some future time, most prejudicial to their country."

It is from no disrespect to the King of Saxony that the Emperor of Russia will occupy the greater share of public attention; he is the greatest actor on the stage, and draws all eyes; but though the Emperor may be noticed the more, the King shall not be welcomed the less. We repeat our conviction that a less restrained intercourse between those in whose hands Providence has placed so much of the destinies of nations, must tend to the preservation of peace; and we are therefore glad that the Emperor is among us. His personal appearance has been much spoken of, and we therefore give his portrait, adding to it one of the best of the many descriptions of him—not the less interesting that the touches are from a lady's pen—that of the lively authoress of "Letters from the Baltic." She saw him at a Masquerade:

The Heritier, the Grand Duke Michael, the Duke de Leuchtenberg, were all seen passing in turn—each led about by a whispering mask—"Mais où est donc l'Empereur?" "Il n'y est pas encore," was the answer; but scarce was this uttered when a towering plume moved, the crowd fell back, and enframed in a vacant space stood a figure to which there is no second in Russia, if in the world itself—a figure of the grandest beauty, expression, dimension, and carriage, uniting all the majesties and graces of the Heathen gods—the little god of love alone perhaps excepted—on its ample and symmetrical proportions. Had this nobility of person belonged to a common *Moujik* instead of to the Autocrat of all the Russias, the admiration could not have been less, nor scarcely the feeling of moral awe. It was not the monarch who was so magnificent a man, but the man who was so truly imperial. The person of the Emperor is that of a colossal man, in the full prime of life and health, forty-two years of age, about six feet two inches high, and well filled out, without any approach to corpulence—the head magnificently carried, a splendid breadth of shoulder and chest, great length and symmetry of limb, with finely-formed hands and feet. His face is strictly Grecian—forehead and nose in one grand line; the eyes finely lined, large, open, and blue, with a calmness, a coldness, a freezing dignity, which can equally quell an insurrection, daunt an assassin, or paralyse a petitioner; the mouth regular, teeth fine, chin prominent, with dark moustache and small whisker; but not a sympathy on his face! His mouth sometimes smiled, his eyes never. There was that in his look which no monarch's subject could meet. His eye seeks every one's gaze, but none can confront his.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 4.

SPAIN. The two Queens and suite reached Barcelona on the 1st, and were well received. The report of a projected marriage between Isabella and Count Trapani was again renewed. Louis Philippe appeared to be the great promoter of this union, in the hope of afterwards uniting the Duke d'Aumale to the sister of the Queen. Prince Metternich decidedly objects to either of the marriages, and in all probability neither of them will take place. I am enabled to contradict the report of the intended abdication of Don Carlos; this news is periodically circulated by a band of political intriguers, in the hope of bringing about a marriage between Isabella and the infant Don Carlos, eldest son of Don Carlos. The Government has decided on not disposing of the Tobacco Monopoly. The Royal Tobacco Manufactury at Alicante has been entirely destroyed by fire: when the flames were first discovered, there were 2,500 females at work in the manufacture, but fortunately they all succeeded in making their escape uninjured. The Basque provinces, according to accounts received from Bayonne, were in a very agitated state; several guerrilla bands had been organised, and unless the *Fueros* were granted, it was generally feared the whole district north of the Ebro would rise against the Government.

ITALY. The Government of Naples has taken severe measures for destroying, efficaciously, that contraband trade which does so much injury to the national industry. Many persons, among whom are fourteen merchants, have been condemned to pay heavy penalties, for having defrauded the Customs. They have been deprived of the privilege of having a bonding warehouse at the Custom House. The Nocera railroad was opened on the 18th ult.; it has a station at Pompeii. The Count de Lelztern has quitted the Court of Naples. Prince Schwartzburg has presented his letters of credence as Ambassador from the Court of Austria.

GERMANY. On the 26th of May, after divine service, the King of Prussia received the important intelligence that the Emperor of Russia was coming. His Majesty arrived some time afterwards, accompanied by Prince Albert, and proceeded at once to Sans Souci. The King went to meet the august traveller, and the two monarchs embraced each other in the middle of the road. The Emperor set out the next day for The Hague. He had made the journey from St. Petersburg to Berlin (by Koningsburg) in four days and ten hours. The Emperor will return to the Continent on the 10th, and will proceed on his way home by the Rhine, as far as Mentsz, in a steamer engaged for the purpose at Rotterdam. On his return from England Nicholas intends visiting Vienna; on the 15th of July he will join the Emperor at Sans Souci.

The *Berlin Gazette* contains a letter from St. Petersburg, stating that an order has been issued from the Minister of War, directing the police to prevent children from being dressed in military uniform, according to the whim of their parents, and to see that the inhabitants in general were properly dressed according to their stations and occupations in life. A decree had also been issued regulating marriages between Protestants and those of the Russia-Greek religion, which in future was to be cultivated according to the laws which, since 1812, had governed the Lutheran Evangelical Church; they are to be celebrated in the Greek Church and may receive the blessing in virtue of a special clause in favour of the Lutheran portion of the Empire; but the children can only be baptized and educated in the religion of the state. Noble ladies who marry commoners are not to be permitted to purchase lands with serfs upon it, or to purchase serfs without land.

A private letter from Posen says that the library of Count Titus Dzialynski, at Kornik, near Posen, possesses the autograph manuscript of a novel which Napoleon had commenced, under the title of "Clison et Eugénie;" and adds that the authenticity of it has been proved by a committee, composed of M. Charles de Montholon, Baron Fain, and Baron Mounier.

FRANCE. The sudden visit of the Emperor of Russia to England engrosses all the attention of not only our political *quidnuncs*, but the press in general. The *Courrier Français* believes that the Emperor has no other motive than notoriety, and that he has visited England merely *pour poser*. The *National* puts itself into a great passion. "The Emperor Nicholas," says the Republican organ, "has played the Court of the Tuilleries an ugly trick. Whilst Louis Philippe was preparing to pay a visit to Queen Victoria, behold! all of a sudden, the news is received that the Czar has arrived in Holland. From The Hague to London the rapid monarch has only made a step, and at the present moment he, no doubt, is gathering the first flowers of that hospitality which M. Guizot was reserving for his own Sovereign." The *Séicle* says that the Czar can only have gone to England to obtain personally a solution of certain political questions, which it suits the English Cabinet to leave in a species of incertitude. The *Quotidienne* says that the state of European Turkey—the condition of the Christians in the provinces bordering on the principalities under the protection of the Emperor—the movements of Russian troops to the south of the empire—and the need of coming to a direct understanding with the English Ministry on the part to be taken by Russia in the solution of the grave questions which may arise—are quite enough to impinge a serious motive to the journey of Nicholas, however inoffensive it may be to our rulers. In every saloon, in every *café*, the visit of the Emperor is the general subject of conversation; the Prince de Joinville—Tahiti—everything is forgotten—and the Russian fever will last until some fresh event, be it ever so trifling, shall attract the attention of the frivolous population of the French capital.

The state of Algeria is causing great uneasiness to our Ministry. It is now ascertained officially that the Emperor of Morocco has joined Abd-el-Kader, and that the terrific cry of "the Holy War" has been raised. Abd-el-Kader, now well provided with arms, ammunition, and men, is chiefly employed in organising a formidable army, and ere long will take the offensive against General Bugeaud. It will then be seen that most of the tribes who have sworn allegiance to France, will return to the Emir. By some it is said that this open act of hostility by the Emperor of Morocco is owing to his belief that France is aiding the Spanish Government in its quarrel with the Emperor; by others, that the French, having encroached on his territory, refused to retire. I am firmly of opinion that neither one nor other of these reports is founded on truth; but that, from the very commencement of the invasion of Algiers, the Emperor of Morocco has been the mortal enemy of France, and has long been preparing for the present attack. What the result will be I know not; but I am inclined to think that even should France ultimately be victorious, it will require much money, thousands of men, and many years before the whole of Algeria becomes a French colony.

It is not true, as was generally reported, that his Majesty was robbed of his watch, on visiting, on Monday last, the National Exhibition.

The Princess Clementine of Orleans, and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, intend passing a month at the Court of Leopold of Belgium before they proceed to Germany.

M. de Lesseps, the celebrated ex-French Barcelonian Consul, has been appointed Consul-General of France at Alexandria, replacing M. de Lafayette.

Several distinguished artists are employed at the Louvre in drawing designs for some large pieces of tapestry, which Louis Philippe has ordered for commemorating the foundation of the Museum of Versailles.

On the 2nd, an interesting ceremony was performed in the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. A young Abyssinian slave, aged 17 years, purchased by a French merchant and brought to Paris, having been converted from the idolatry in which she had been brought up, was received into the bosom of the Church, and received the Holy Sacrament.

The following anecdote of the late Mr. Jacques Lafitte is worthy of record. Some time since a non-commissioned official who had been induced to enter a gaming-house, where he lost 5400 francs belonging to his company, was about to commit suicide, when a friend advised him to appeal to the benevolence of M. Lafitte for a loan. The two soldiers went to M. Lafitte, who, when he had heard the account, and convinced himself of the deep contrition of the man, asked him what security he could offer. The man said he had nothing in the world to offer as security, and no other means of paying back the amount than the pension attached to the Cross of the Legion of Honour which he wore. M. Lafitte consented. A few months afterwards, when the pension was paid, the debtor called on his benefactor with 250 francs. M. Lafitte said he was glad to find he had had to do with an honest man, but that the amount was too small to enter on the book, and that he must take it back and bring the next year 500 francs. A year afterwards, the soldier, who had now been promoted to the rank of a sub-lieutenant, called with the 500 francs. "This is as it ought to be," observed M. Lafitte, "you are an honest man—keep your money." Then shaking him by the hand, he added, "Let what you have suffered about this affair, be a lesson to you for the rest of your life."

On Friday last three Englishmen were arrested at Rouen, detected in coining and offering one-franc pieces. They made a desperate resistance before they could be secured.

At the Versailles races on the 2d (the post day), the plate of 2000 francs given by the Minister of Commerce for horses and mares of three years old and upwards, whose pedigree is traced in the French stud-book, was cleverly won by Grosvenor, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild. The Versailles Plate of 1200 francs, for thoroughbred horses and mares, was won by the Duke de Nemours, Logomachie. The Orleans Plate of 1000 francs given by the Count de Paris for beaten horses which have never won a plate, sweepstake, or handicap, was won by M. Calenge's Ecoville. The handicap of 1500 francs given by the Jockey Club, for thoroughbred horses and mares of three-years old and upwards, foaled in France, was, after a hard struggle, won by Prospero, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

Owing to the great influx of strangers and the uncomfortable weather, our theatres are each night overflowing. During the month of May the receipts of the different places of amusement were unusually great. The Grand Opéra made 140,000 francs by seventeen representations, and the Variétés 81,174 francs. "Gulistan" is in rehearsal, and will shortly be brought out. Taglioni continues the idol of the day. The following are the ballets in which she will appear:—"La Sylphide," "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," and "La Fille du Danube." Rosini is expected in Paris at the latter end of August. The health of Liszt is completely re-established. Mdlle. Brambilla and M. Prudent intend giving concerts at Tours, Angoulême, and Nantes.

Mdlle. Fanny Goldberg, one of the best *prima donnas* of Italy, has been married to Signor Chiarini, and retires from the stage. This makes the third German cantatrice who has formed a rich marriage—Madame Sontag Countess Rosse, Madame Ungher-Sabatier, and Madame Goldberg-Chiarini.

The season of Weisbaden has opened most splendidly; already have been played "Fra Diavolo," "The Barber of Seville," and other popular operas, and that to full houses.

Mdlle. Lagrange has made a most successful *début* at Leghorn. It is said that this gifted cantatrice possesses the most powerful voice that has ever been heard in Italy.

WEST INDIES.

The Teviot, Royal Mail Company's steam-ship, Captain William Allan, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning, at half-past four, from the West Indies, bringing all the mails, which were despatched by the seven o'clock train.

The Teviot reports that things are still in a very unsettled state at Hayti.

In Mexico, the castle of St. Juan de Alma is being strongly fortified with all possible dispatch; otherwise, matters are generally very quiet. Santa Anna has agreed to allow all those ships that had left England previously to the passing of his new Tariff, to discharge their cargoes under the old duties.

At the Havannah, the authorities have expelled the whole of the free blacks. A large party of them took shelter on board the Teviot, and were brought on by Captain Allan to Nassau. Others have proceeded to Jamaica and Mexico. Many executions are daily taking place at Matanzas and Havannah of those blacks concerned in the late insurrection.

There is a great want of rain in the islands of Cuba, Bermuda, and the Bahamas. The latter are suffering dreadfully from a very long-continued drought, and the privations the inhabitants are undergoing are great in the extreme.

Her Majesty's frigate Pique, Hon. Capt. Stopford, was lying at Sacrificios when the Teviot left Vera Cruz.

The Thames was at Havannah when the Teviot left, and was to sail the same evening for Vera Cruz, with the English mails of the 1st of April. On the 9th of May H. M. schooner Lee sailed for Belize with the 1st of April mails.

The Teviot experienced fine weather, generally, the whole of the voyage, encountering, of course, the prevailing head-winds. She was only due at Southampton on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

Freight—268 serous cochineal (from Vera Cruz); 91,461 dollars; 155 double looms; 4099 oz. gold dust; 1397lb. silver; and 29,500 dollars for the Mexican dividends.

The papers brought by this mail do not contain any news of importance.

AMERICA.—LATEST NEWS.

The packet ship Yorkshire arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening bringing New York papers of the 16th ult.

We have Philadelphia papers of the 15th, from which we learn that a person named Setaud was arrested and held to bail by the Mayor, in the sum of 1500 dollars, on the charge of having been the first to enter St. Augustine's Church, the evening that it was fired by the mob, and also as having been one of the number of persons that attempted, while running with an engine company, to force the guard placed for the protection of St. John's Church.

A letter states that "the city and county of Philadelphia are now in the enjoyment of the most profound peace and quietness, with every apparent indication of its continuance, at least until the month of November, when it is not improbable that there may be a riot at the Elections."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

After the presentation of a number of petitions, Lord KINNAIRD wished to ask the noble duke on the cross bench (the Duke of Richmond) whether, now that he had got the return relating to the wool duty, and considering a late appointment which had been made in the Government, he intended to make any motion on the subject of the duties on wool? He wished also to move for a return of the imports of salmon since the alteration in the duty. He moved for this return to show that the reduction which had taken place in the produce of the noble duke's salmon-fisheries in Scotland was not owing to the importation which had taken place under the tariff.—The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his great surprise at the course which the noble lord had taken. He rose to put a question, and, in doing so, he indulged in insinuations against him (the Duke of Richmond). If the noble lord had any charge to make against him, let him do it like a man. It was contrary to the practice of that house, and contrary to the practice of society in which gentlemen were supposed to move, to make such insinuations as the noble lord had indulged in. What did the noble lord mean by alluding to a recent appointment, if he did not allude to the appointment of one of his (the Duke of Richmond's) brothers to the office of Lord of the Treasury? Did the noble lord suppose that because that appointment had been made, he (the Duke of Richmond) was thereby "gagged?" (Hear, hear.) He had known nothing of the appointment of his brother until after it had taken place. His brother certainly came to him and informed him that the appointment had been offered to him, and wished to have his advice upon it. His answer was, "I think you had better remain in the command of your regiment; but you are the best judge. I would not take office under the Government, because I cannot agree with all their measures." His brother, however, accepted the office. He (the Duke of Richmond) would remind their lordships that he had given up his place as a cabinet minister, because he could not agree with his colleagues. He would say nothing now about the coal duties, as he intended to speak upon the subject on the third reading of the Coal Duties Bill.—Lord KINNAIRD disclaimed any intention of insinuating that the noble duke would be "gagged" by the appointment of his brother.—After a few words from the Duke of RICHMOND, the subject dropped.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the third reading of the Factories Bill, which, after some discussion, was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the Judges' report on "Sir T. Wilson's Estate Bill" (Hampstead-heath Inclosure) was ordered to be printed.

The Earl of STRABROKE moved the third reading of the Night-poaching Prevention Bill, with amendments.—The Earl of RADNOR opposed the motion.—After some further discussion, the motion was adjourned till Monday next.

Lord DALHOUSIE having moved the third reading of the Customs Duties Bill, the Duke of RICHMOND objected to the abolition of the duty on wool, but, as he could not successfully oppose the passing of the bill, he would not persevere in what might seem to be a factious opposition.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he was convinced that the abolition of the duty on foreign wool would tend materially to promote the interests of the wool-growers in this country.—The bill was eventually read a third time and passed; and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes to four.

Mr. Entwistle was introduced by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. W. Patten, and took the oaths and his seat for South Lancashire.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions against the Dissenters' Chapel Bill, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that on the first day on which the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, or Committee

of Supply, should be read, he should move for an address to her Majesty, praying that the further execution of the sentence passed on Mr. O'Connell and others be suspended till the writ of error should be decided.

Sir R. PEEL said that the Bank Charter Bill would be brought on Monday next.

The house went into Committee of Ways and Means to consider the sugar duties. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER submitted the two following resolutions to the Committee:

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty, the several duties now payable on sugar be further continued for a time to be limited, save and except that from and after the 10th day of November next there shall be charged on Brown, Muscovado, or clayed sugar, certified to be the growth of China, Java, or Manila, or of any other foreign country, the sugar of which her Majesty in Council shall have declared to be admissible, as not being the produce of slave labour, the hundred weight, £1 1s., together with an additional duty of 2s. per centum on the aforesaid-mentioned rate.

2. That, from and after the 10th day of November next, her Majesty be authorised, by order in council, to give effect to the provisions of any treaty now in force, which binds her Majesty to admit sugar, the produce of a foreign country, at the same duties as are imposed on sugar the produce of the most favoured nation.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved, as an amendment, "the reduction to 3s. of the duty on all sugar from foreign countries." Mr. LABOUCHERE supported Lord J. Russell's amendment. Mr. P. M. STEWART contended that the Government was about to throw our colonists into a competition for which they had neither strength nor means. The West Indies were called an integral part of the British Empire, yet, by this proposition, the produce was to be debarred from general use in this country. Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, and Sir J. Hammer, subsequently addressed the committee, after which it divided—

For the resolutions ..	..	..	..	..	197
For the amendment ..	..	..	..	..	128
Majority ..	..	..	..	..	69

The resolutions were agreed to.

said that the will of the late Sir Thomas M. Wilson was a very strange will, but he (Lord Denman) thought it was a very humane will, for he believed that Sir Thomas Wilson as much devised the enjoyment of Hampstead-heath to the public as he did any of his property to his son. Under these circumstances he should move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Earl of COLCHESTER supported the bill.—Lord CAMPBELL thought the bill ought to be rejected. The Earl of WICKLOW said that within the last ten years thirty bills similar to this one had passed, and he would ask what objection there could be to this bill going before a Committee of their Lordships' House? He should support the second reading.—The Earl of MANSFIELD argued that if this bill were unsound in principle, there was no necessity for going into the Committee, and therefore he should oppose it in the present stage.—Lord COTTERELL said this bill if passed would interfere with Hampstead-heath at all.—(Hear.) The bill contained nothing which in an ordinary case would prevent its passing, and therefore, if they refused to pass this bill, they would forfeit their character for doing equal justice to all.—The Earl of EGMONT replied. Their Lordships then adjourned.

Contents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Non-Contents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Majority against the second reading ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—1

The bill is consequently lost.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then read a letter from Lord Ellenborough, stating that he had received the vote of thanks to the army in India, passed by the House of Lords, and expressing the gratification which such a testimonial of their services afforded the entire army. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

The Epsom and Croydon Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Taff Vale Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

An immense number of petitions were presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, the second reading of which was afterwards moved by Sir W. FOLLETT, in a speech of two hours' duration.—Sir R. INGLIS opposed the bill, and moved that it be read that day six months. After a long discussion the house divided, when there appeared—

For the Bill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
Against it ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Majority ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—190

The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock, his Majesty the King of Saxony entered the house, and took his seat opposite to the Bench of Bishops, and near to the Woolpack, a chair having been previously placed for his Majesty's accommodation. The house was, at this time, exceedingly crowded, both by peers and strangers. Several ladies were in the house. His Majesty the King of Saxony appeared to pay particular attention to the proceedings in the house, but we did not observe him converse with any noble lord, with the exception of exchanging a few words with the Marquis of Londonderry. Shortly after his Majesty entered the house,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he wished to know if the noble lord near him (Lord Montague), who had a notice on the paper with respect to the corn-laws, would have any objection to postpone it to a future day, as it would be inconvenient to the Government, on this evening, to have it brought on.—Lord MONTAGUE expressed his surprise at the request which had been made to him. He was perfectly ready either to bring on the motion or to postpone it. But other noble lords might not be in a position to wish for its postponement, inasmuch as the motion had already been repeatedly postponed; and those noble lords might complain that he had not acted with firmness and resolution, if he consented to postpone his motion. He thought there was that which the house ought to consult before private convenience, and that was the public interest.—The Duke of WELLINGTON was understood to say that, if he had had the opportunity, he would have informed the noble lord that it was the wish of her Majesty's Government that this motion should be postponed.—Lord MONTAGUE said, that he would postpone the motion, provided it were understood that it should be brought forward on Monday next.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was understood to say that he hoped there would be no objection to the motion being brought on on Monday.—Lord BROUGHAM said he had come down to the house to attend to the motion of his noble friend, and he hoped that the postponement of that motion would not be made a precedent.—Lord CAMPBELL thought that all inconvenience might be obviated by their lordships returning to the old system of meeting at eight o'clock in the morning.—(Hear, and a laugh.)—The Duke of WELLINGTON would have no objection to come to the house at eight o'clock in the morning; but he thought that noble and learned lords—(A laugh)—who had other business to attend to, and who were younger than he was, would find it very inconvenient to come down to the house at eight o'clock. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He had no objection to Monday, or any other day, for the noble lord's motion. (Hear, hear).—Lord MONTAGUE said that it would perhaps be as well to postpone his motion to Thursday next.

The Gold and Silver Wares Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, and informed the house that he had received a letter from the Governor-General of India, acknowledging the thanks of the house, which were given on the 20th February last to the army in India.

The Ashton, Stalybridge, and Liverpool Railway Bill; the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester Railway Bill; the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The house then went into committee on the Scotch Parishes Bill. During the proceedings, his Majesty the King of Saxony entered the house. His Majesty occupied the seat of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and appeared to pay great attention to the proceedings. Sir Robert Peel went up to his Majesty, and entered into conversation with him. No interruption, however, took place in the proceedings of the house, and the debate proceeded as though his Majesty had not been present.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION IN THE HOLY LAND.—On Thursday afternoon a large and respectable meeting, in support of the funds of the society for promoting Christian Education in Syria, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., was in the chair. The meeting was addressed at some length by Assad-y-Kayat, a native of Beyrouth, who, in 1836, accompanied the Persian Princes to this country, and acted as their interpreter. He stated the objects of the society, and gave some interesting details of the state of the Christian religion throughout Palestine and the Holy Land. Several gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting, urging the claims which Syria, the cradle of Christianity, had upon the people of this country, and resolutions embodying their sentiments were passed. At the close of the proceedings a liberal subscription was collected in aid of the society's operations.

AQUATICS.—The annual grand regatta at Erith, will this season be held on the 4th of July. The prizes will consist of cups, tankards, and salvers, for amateurs, and for the watermen and professionals prizes in specie, which are certainly more preferable, to that class, than pieces of plate. The regulations, as regards the entries, will be similar to those of the Thames Regatta. It will be proper that this circumstance should be generally known. The nominations will be received at the Messrs. Searle's office, Lambeth, and at Erith. The arrangements connected with the prizes for the Henley and Thames Regatta, have pretty nearly concluded. They will no doubt be very attractive as regards entries.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

In our last number but one we had the satisfaction of furnishing (exclusively) to the readers of the **ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS** a brief, but comprehensive and intelligible digest of the proceedings and result of a Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to inquire into the progress of the building of the new Houses of Parliament. At the time when the intelligence and information so conveyed was in the hands of our friends in all parts of the empire, the report of that committee had not been formally presented to the House of Commons. Even at this moment it is not impossible but that the members of the Third Estate may not yet have received copies of the same, for it was only on the last day of the sitting of Parliament before the Whitsuntide holidays that a motion was made for a message to the Lords on this subject. And, indeed, it is here worthy of observation, that it was only a night or two before when, in answer to some question relative to it put by an hon. member who had seen a casual allusion to the report in some of our contemporaries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that "he believed the minutes of the evidence taken before the committee were in type, but he could not account (good, easy gentleman) for how many about it could have gotten into the newspapers." Very few indeed of the wisest and most sagacious of our much respected friends of the Third Estate, can form any accurate conception of the various means and resources by which the *Fourth* is often enabled to inform the public on many matters.

By a reference to the summary on the present subject which we gave in our last, and in a portion of the evidence of Lord Sudeley which we have extracted, it will be seen what ample (even though only implied) testimony has been borne to the care and attention we use in our endeavours to procure the most correct and authentic illustration, upon whatever topic, business, or subject matter, which, possessing interest for them, we may deem it advisable to lay before our readers. It will be there seen, notwithstanding all the additions, alterations, and improvements made since the reception of the original plan for the new Houses of Parliament, that which was published some time ago in this journal is the one now being actually carried into execution.

With these few preliminary remarks we shall now proceed to enter a little more regularly into the details of the inquiry in which the Select Committee of their lordships was engaged.

We have already stated that the Committee commenced its sittings on the 21st of last March. Lord Summerhill presided. On that occasion Mr. Charles Barry, the architect, was the only witness examined. The following is the substance of his evidence:—The preliminary portion of the investigation was directed with a view to ascertaining how soon the Lords could, in the discharge of their legislative functions, occupy the part of the building allotted for that purpose. On that point Mr. Barry said that he had already reported to Lord Wharncliffe that, in his opinion, the Peers might sit in the new house next session, with temporary fittings; the expense of those he could take upon himself to calculate, but he did not think it would amount to £2000 or £3000. But whatever the expense, it might be only so much thrown away for one year.

The fittings alluded to were tables, benches, doors, wall-framings, screens, &c. &c., but none of those would be available for the perfect finishing of the new interior. He thought they should be ready for the roof, which was to be of iron, in about six weeks from that period; and, as the roof would be ready by the time the walls were sufficiently high to receive it, it would be covered in about another six weeks. The ceiling was to be of deal, painted, and not of oak; but such of the ornaments as were seen in the model were to be of oak, such being part of the fittings. He had never conceived any idea of making the ceiling of iron, in consequence of the great weight it would necessarily be; for even were every possible means taken to lighten the metal, it would still be six times heavier than wood. Even in case of fire he did not think it would be of any great advantage to have the ceiling of iron, as there was to be a complete fire-proof flooring above it, so that the fire could not proceed any farther. The wooden ceiling, also, was best for hearing. The two side galleries which he had introduced, and which would extend about three feet from the line of wall, were for the purpose of procuring increased accommodation within the walls—for assisting the voice of speakers on the floor—and also with a view to effect, in breaking the too great depth of the wall between the floor and the windows, which would, in his opinion, give it more the character of a deliberative chamber. The number of Peers it was calculated to accommodate was 310, being 10 more than was contemplated in the original instructions. The forty benches were calculated to hold seven persons on each; and if eight instead occupied them, that alteration alone would accommodate between 40 and 50 more, with the galleries. If the latter were now to be removed, it would make an entire change necessary in the ornamental designs for the walls of the interiors.

THE VICTORIA GALLERY.

Mr. Barry's examination was then directed towards that part of the proposed building to be called the Victoria Gallery, the dimensions of which are to be 120 feet by 45, and the following question put to him:—

The committee wish to call your attention to the plan of the Victoria Gallery, which, according to the present plan, opens directly to the House of Lords, and the house opens into that. Now, several of their lordships think that there will be great inconvenience in such an arrangement in consequence of the necessity of always having the gallery lighted and heated to the same temperature as the house, if there be no intermediate lobby, and the committee wish to know from you what evil there would be in making a permanent separation of the gallery by a continuation of the corridor across the gallery?—Under any circumstances, I imagine it would be necessary to heat the gallery, because, as it is proposed to make it the chief place for paintings, it would be necessary always to keep it heated. As to lighting, if it was merely for the purpose of passing across it, there would be no difficulty; for by means of candelabra placed across the end of the gallery, it might be made light enough for passing from one corridor to the other without lighting the whole space. I would, however, beg to say that any screen placed across the end of the gallery would very much injure the effect and importance of the room.

With respect to the Sovereign's entering the House of Lords by way of Westminster Hall, the witness saw no difficulty in that; the only objection was the distance she Majesty would have to walk from the portal in New Palace-yard to the interior of the house.

He proposed to protect the throne from the draught that might come from the gallery, by having the doors behind only opened on state occasions—to be always closed otherwise, and to be by no means the ordinary entrance to the house, and besides these were also two more pairs of folding doors intervening at a considerable distance, which would prevent the temperature of the house from being at all affected by that of the Victoria Gallery.

WARMTH AND VENTILATION.

The witness was then examined as follows, with respect to the above two matters:—

From what you understand of the principles of warming and ventilation by Dr. Reid, do you imagine that it will be perfectly easy at the time the house is to be occupied to carry on the same ventilation to the Victoria Gallery?—Perfectly easy, and at little or no expense.

Are the paintings to be fresco or oil?—That is a point not yet determined.

Would not a very different degree of heat be required to preserve fresco walls and oil paintings?—In both cases it would be necessary to provide against decay.

Would more heat be necessary than merely what would suffice to provide against decay?—Not absolutely necessary, but the heat would be of a very considerable temperature.

What degree of warmth should you say would be necessary to preserve the pictures and ornaments?—It would be desirable perhaps to have it up to the temperature of 50 to 60.

The examination here again returned to the subject of the fittings of the house, and the probable time it might take to finish them off expeditiously. With respect to the carvings of the panels, compartments, seats, and other portions of the internal fittings, the witness is asked—

Might not a great quantity be made in three months?—A great deal of time will be required to execute them properly.

Are you not aware that a theatre has been built and a play acted in it within six weeks and a few days of the laying of the foundation-stone?—That may be very true, but I would be very sorry to put such work in the House of Lords as is often put in a theatre.

But there is a great difference between six weeks and fifteen months?—That difference would be made up by the nature of the work, and the ornamental character of it; because there will be a vast deal of carving by hand, which is seldom if ever met with in a theatre.

But this ornamental work will be done all in compartments?—Yes; in compartments.

So that a great number of hands and very different persons altogether might be employed in the different portions?—A great number of hands might be employed, but it would be difficult to find a great number of sufficiently skilful ones.

And then in allusion to the seats, he is further asked—If one could be finished by the first of next February, could not the whole forty?—Yes; if a sufficient number of skilful hands could be found, unquestionably they might. The committee will very soon have an opportunity of seeing the specimens of the carving that have been delivered for exhibition in St. James's-street, and they will then be better able to judge.

A few more questions having been put with a view of proving the possibility of completing the internal fittings within a given time, by the employment of an increased number of hands upon the work, the committee proceeded to inquire whether the witness had any drawings ready to produce of the doors, or sections of the interior of the house he replied that he thought it was not necessary to bring any, as their was a model before their lordships. He would be able to shew the committee the sections of the interior when the drawings were completed, which he expected would be in about three weeks from that time; but if the committee was thinking of any alteration in the design of the house, it would be better to defer going on with the drawings.

"Are the committee to take the plan exactly what is intended?" was the final question put, to which Mr. Barry replied, "As far as it goes they are. After Easter I shall be in a condition to lay before the committee, I hope, the whole of the drawings of the fittings of the house, but I cannot undertake to be responsible that they will be ready by next February. All I can say is, that no effort shall be wanting on my part in expediting them, and I am in great hopes that by the month of February they will be all ready; but they will take a considerable time to do."

We have now gone through the whole of the first day's proceedings in as succinct a style as was compatible with the varied details and interest of the subject; and, if space and circumstances permit, we may resume the consideration of the same, until we are enabled to place the entire in as brief but as intelligible a manner as possible, before our readers.

IRELAND.

MR. O'CONNELL IN PRISON.

On Saturday and Sunday a considerable number of the leading citizens of Dublin paid their respects to Mr. O'Connell, who enjoys most excellent health and spirits. From an early hour in the morning all the avenues leading to the prison were thronged. Many hundreds of persons, who could not get admittance, were congregated outside the prison, for the purpose of learning the state of Mr. O'Connell's health from those who were fortunate enough to gain an interview with the prisoners. Mr. Purdon, the Governor of the Richmond Bridewell, has returned and resumed his duties. Mr. Cooper, the Deputy-Governor, had been in the service of Sir Robert Peel, and was appointed by the right honourable baronet. A very numerous meeting of the Custom-house Ward took place on Sunday in the Northumberland Building, at which Alderman M'Kenna presided. An address of condolence to Mr. O'Connell was agreed to, and resolutions were passed pledging the meeting to the active collection of the Repeal rent.

The prison in which Mr. O'Connell is confined, situated on high ground at the southern side of the city, is, as regards the apartments available to the use of the patriots, airy and commodious; and they will have the peculiar advantage of extending their walks through two handsome and extensive gardens, embraced by its walls.

The Court of Queen's Bench has left it to the discretion of the Governor of the prison to grant them any indulgence in their seclusion which he may think fit. Mr. Cooper, the Deputy-Governor, has let them his own apartments at two guineas a week, and removed his family from the prison; and has afforded them every possible liberty and favour. They have a garden to walk in, and a common apartment for meals, and as to visitors, they are permitted to see them at all hours. Under these circumstances the captives are really very little to be pitied, and if they would only forget that they "cannot get out," they might contrive to pass the time both profitably and agreeably.

There was a meeting of the Board of Superintendent of City Prisons held on Saturday, when a long and angry discussion ensued respecting the treatment to be observed towards Mr. O'Connell and the other prisoners, in the Richmond Penitentiary. An adjournment eventually took place till Monday, and in the course of the afternoon an intimation was made to Mr. O'Connell that in the event of his intention to publish any letter or document, bearing his signature, in the usual channels of information, it was the determination of the Board to see that the usual prison regulations be strictly enforced, that not the least exception should be made in his favour, and that if it was found necessary to do so, he should be deprived of the use of pen, ink, and paper.

The following vivid sketch of the state of affairs on Sunday, is from the *Free-man's Journal*:

"We have no language in which to describe the scene of yesterday. Successive bodies of pilgrims wended their way to the cells of the captives. An unbroken line of carriages, cars, and vehicles of every description bore to the now celebrated prison of the *Repealers* thousands after thousands of their fellow citizens, anxious to sympathise with them—to congratulate them—to console them by this tribute of respectful regard, and to confirm them by the assurance that in their martyrdom there was hope, and for Ireland. Harold's-cross was the scene of a monster meeting. It had many of the best characteristics of those assemblies, and, by a peculiar act of the wisdom of our rulers, those atrocities and illegalities which have marked the rule of England in this country for successive centuries, and which were referred to at the monster meetings as events of history, were repeated yesterday before our eyes. They tell us we must not repeat the story of Mullaghmast. We need not—we have the repeal prison."

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—Nos. XLIV.—XLV.

NEW CHURCHES AT BETHNAL GREEN.

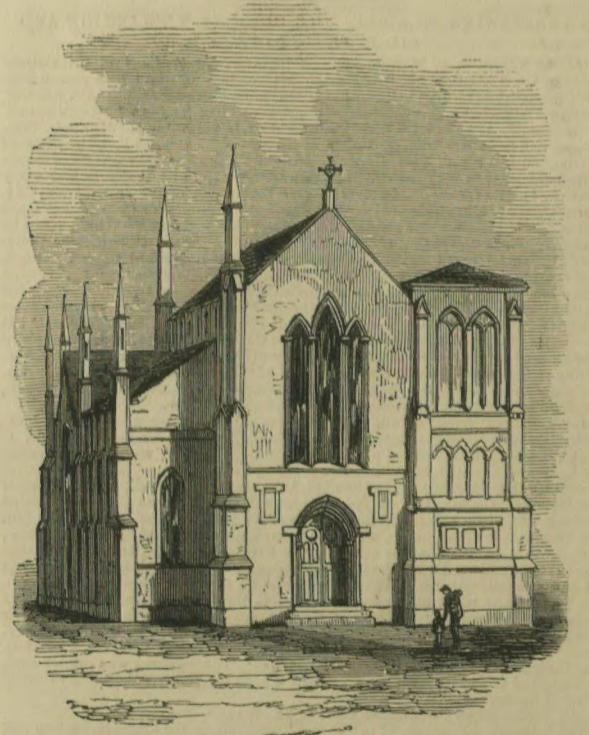
The Letter lately addressed by the Lord Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese, states that so evident was the want of churches in the Metropolis, that, a few years since, a fund, separate from "the Metropolis Churches Fund," was formed for the erection and endowment of ten additional churches, with parsonage-houses and schools, in the single parish of Bethnal-green, containing more than 70,000 inhabitants.



CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, BETHNAL GREEN.

Two churches have just been completed by means of this fund. One, situated in Bethnal-green Road, opposite Hague-street, and dedicated to St. James the Less, is a neat structure of red brick, with stone finishings, from the designs of Mr. Blore. It is in the early English style, with lancet-headed windows, and a neat campanile. It will accommodate 2,500 persons, a large number of the seats being free and unappropriated. Sunday and infant schools, and a parsonage-house in corresponding style, are attached. This church was consecrated on Tuesday morning, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of several of the parochial clergy, and a very numerous congregation.

The second church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Less, is situated in Lamb's-fields, at a short distance from the Mile-end station of the Eastern Counties' Railway. Like St. James's Church, it is in the early English style, with lancet-headed windows; the material light brick with stone dressings. It is from the design of Mr. Railton, and is a less picturesque composition than Mr. Blore's edifice. It should, however, be stated, that the campanile remains to be built. On the verge of the church-yard are Sunday and Infant Schools. This church (St. Bartholomew's), will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London this day (Saturday), and three sermons will be preached therein on the following day. As the church is unfinished, we believe, on account of the want of funds, we trust that the contributions on Saturday and Sunday will go far towards the completion of the good work.



CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS, BETHNAL GREEN.

There are still remaining to be erected in Bethnal-green four churches, five parsonage-houses, and six schools, the cost of which is estimated at £30,000: and to complete which, independently of a balance in hand of £7298 15s. 4d., grants from the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Church Commissioners, and subscriptions promised, a sum of £10,000 will be required.

KINGSTON ON RAILWAY.—This fast improving locality, which was brought into existence by the South Western Railway, is about to acquire increased notoriety by becoming the subject of a Chancery suit. We understand that a bill of immense magnitude, embracing no less than 800 folios, has been filed against the present occupiers (twenty in number), and that Sir Thomas Wilde and several other eminent gentlemen of the bar have been retained. It appears that the original proprietors having entered too extensively into the speculation, consented to assign the property to trustees—who were Mr. John Parkinson, of the firm of Ferrer and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Clarke, of the firm of Clarke, Fynmore, and Flodgate; and Mr. W. Wadbrook, of Kingston. This arrangement met with the concurrence of the claimants upon the property, amounting to about £60,000—the principal of whom were Messrs. Coutts and Co. The whole property was at that time purchased, by an eminent surveyor of the city, for £120,000; and the object of the trust-deed was to facilitate the completion of that purchase. The proprietor was upon the continent, and the arrangement of the matter was left in the hands of his solicitors. The Chancery bill charges these solicitors, and one of the trustees, with concerting together to forcibly obtain a conveyance of the property to Messrs. Coutts and Co., avoiding altogether the trust-deed; and, further, that in order to carry that scheme into effect, the proprietor was arrested, and held in his own solicitor's office whilst the deed of conveyance was engrossed, and, under pain of being sent to prison, was made to sign it. The consideration for this act is stated to have been only a small annuity-bond, which, upon being submitted to a respectable attorney, was declared to be worthless, owing to some omission.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SAXONY.

THE KING OF SAXONY.

The present regal house of Saxony is descended from the Albertine line. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, the Elector Frederick-Augustus was created by Napoleon King of Saxony; but, after the success of the Allies, was deprived by the Congress of Vienna, 1815, of the larger and more fertile portion of his kingdom, which was transferred to the King of Prussia.

Frederick-Augustus, the present King, succeeded his uncle Anthony, June 6, 1836. His Majesty was born May 1797; and married, first, the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died in 1832; second, Maria, sister of the King of Bavaria. The King's father, Maximilian, born in 1739, abandoned in his favour the succession to the throne, in 1830.

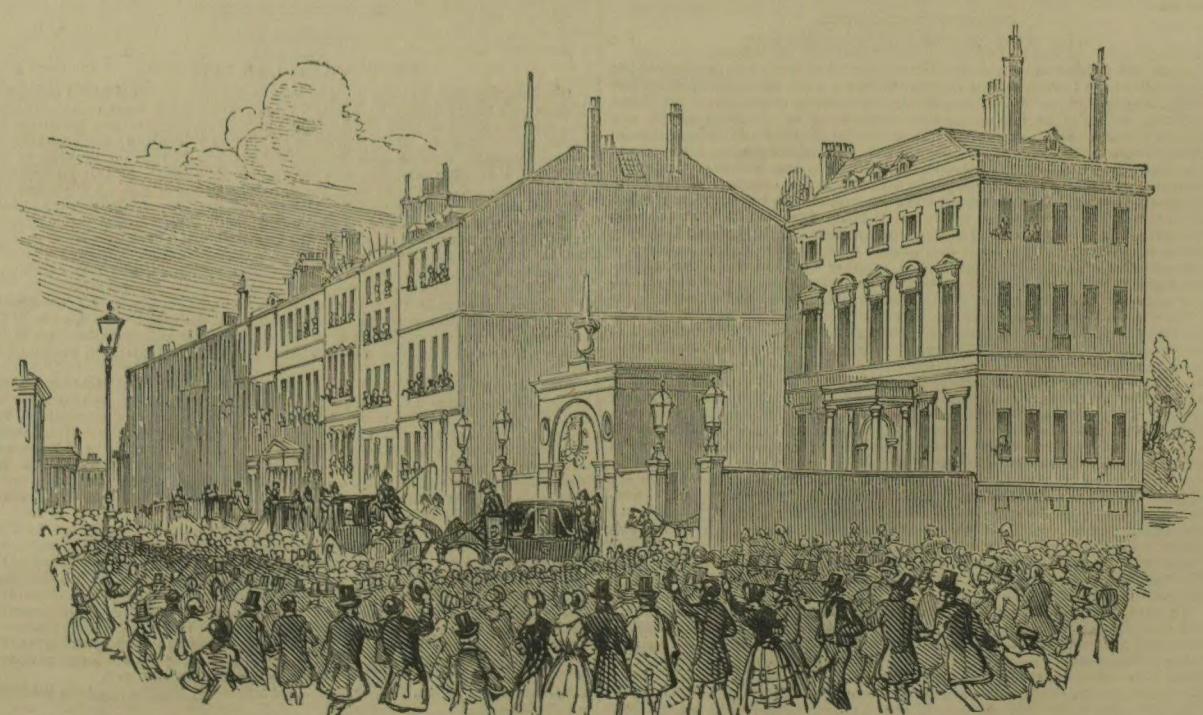
His Majesty's high scientific attainments are well known in every philosophical circle; and we have been much gratified to find them thus judiciously recognised in the *Athenaeum* of Saturday last:—

We see with great pleasure that the King of Saxony has arrived in England. In these days even a crown wants the gilding of a little *charlatanism*; and this amiable and accomplished sovereign has so little of it, that we are afraid our countrymen may hardly know how large a claim he has on their respect and admiration. Love of science for its own sake, unaccompanied by the least display; beneficence going to the extent of his limited resources, yet wholly without os-

tentation; piety without parade, and without bigotry; the simplest habits and manners; a pure and upright life; these are qualities which are not much in the world's eye, especially when accompanied by modesty. Yet we much mistake the tastes of Englishmen if, were these qualities but once known as the attributes of their royal guest, they did not think him, the sovereign of a comparatively small and weak state, more worthy of their attention and their homage than the autocrat of an almost boundless empire. Complimenting kings is no part of our vocation; but a journal which registers the movements of men of science, can hardly omit to notice the arrival among us of so distinguished a botanist and geologist as the King of Saxony. That he is still more distinguished as a virtuous, humane, and enlightened man and ruler, does not, we hope, remove him out of our *compétence*.

ASHBURNHAM HOUSE.

Annexed is a representation of the busy scene presented at Ashburnham House, the mansion of the Russian Embassy, in Dover-street, on the temporary sojourn of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, previous to his Majesty's removal to Buckingham Palace. The royal movements will be found narrated elsewhere in the present journal. The mansion is fronted by a spacious courtyard, with gates for entrance and egress, and an embellished screen of some architectural pretensions.



ASHBURNHAM HOUSE (THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S DOVER-STREET).

GRAND REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

A grand review in Windsor Great Park having been appointed for Wednesday morning, great numbers of her Majesty's sight-loving subjects were seen at an early hour wending their way towards the Paddington station, whence they were speedily transmitted by the Great Western to Slough, *en route* for the scene of action. Fortunate, indeed, was the cockney who at an early hour found a solitary cab upon the stand; for, by the scarcity of vehicles it might have been supposed that they had been long previously engaged for the occasion; while the omnibus had, no longer suppliant, employed his finger for invitation, but rode on exulting at his crowded vehicle. On reaching Windsor, every one was found to be on the *qui vive*. It was evident the old town had given itself a holiday, and, expecting London on a visit, was prepared to give it a hearty welcome. And right heartily did the Londoners accept it. Every face beamed with joyous expectation, and, as the glance of every eye was bent upon the noble castle, over which the "meteor flag" of Albion proudly waved, in testimony of the royal presence, each felt secured from disappointment. A stream of human beings flowed through the streets, towards and through the Long Walk, in every stage of life, and every variety of costume. On approaching the Great Park, various regiments of the cavalry, preceded by their bands, were encountered advancing to the scene of action, where were already drawn up in line the infantry, flanked by squadrons of Lancers and Artillery. About 5000 troops were on the ground.

A little after eleven o'clock an aide-de-camp arrived on the field and announced the approach of her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and shortly afterwards a loud shout, which was immediately taken up and re-echoed by the ranks of spectators, gave the surest indication that her Majesty was once more in the presence of her subjects. A few minutes more, and the royal *cortège* entered the field, her Majesty (in mourning) seated in an open carriage, drawn by four magnificent horses, with outriders, and attended by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes. A squadron of the 2nd Life Guards attended her Majesty as a Guard of Honour. On the right hand-side of the royal carriage rode, on a beautiful bay charger, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and on the other side his Majesty the King of Saxony and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, consisting of upwards of sixty English and foreign officers of high rank. The procession was closed by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, and a host of members of both branches of the legislature and (of both sexes) of our most distinguished families, many of whose names will be found in the Court Circular.

Her Majesty, upon her arrival, was received with the most tremendous cheering by the assembled thousands, who also greeted the Prince, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Saxony, in a similarly enthusiastic manner. The Duke of Wellington and the Premier were particularly cheered.

The Queen, with her Imperial and illustrious visitors, upon taking up a position in front of the centre of the line, was received by the troops formed in line, with a royal salute, the bands of the respective regiments playing the National Anthem, and the horse artillery on the right of the line firing a salute of 21 guns. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and their staff, then rode up to the troops, and proceeded slowly to inspect them. The spectacle at this moment was extremely interesting. Before us, though, unfortunately, at a considerable distance, was drawn up in line, and stretching upwards of a mile in length, the second battalion of Grenadier Guards, the second battalion of Cold-



THE ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS, AND STAFF, AT THE GRAND REVIEW, IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

stream Guards, the second battalion of Fusilier Guards, and the 47th Regiment. The line was commanded by General the Viscount Combermere, G.C.B., and the infantry by Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. On the right were stationed a battery of field artillery, under the command of Colonel Cleaveland; the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe; and the 17th Lancers. On the left were four troops of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, commanded by Major-General the Hon. Edward Lygon. Presently the royal party, with their staff, were seen advancing slowly along the line, inspecting the men, and receiving and returning the salutes of the general officers. At the same time the bands played "God save the Emperor," and the flags of the different regiments, bearing among others the proud names of Balaclava, Corunna, Peninsula, and Waterloo, were lowered in salute. This part of the ceremony over, the illustrious personages returned to her Majesty's carriages, and immediately afterwards the several regiments marched twice past them and around the field at slow march the first time, and quick march afterwards. On the approach of the Grenadier Guards the Duke of Wellington put himself at the head of his regiment, and advanced with it before her Majesty—a spectacle at which an exhibition of truly English enthusiasm broke forth, one more acknowledgment of a people's unforgetting gratitude and admiration—another tribute worthy of the hero and his men. The marches being over, the troops commenced their evolutions. The manœuvres of the several branches of the service were performed in a manner which excited the intensest interest, and elicited the warmest applause from all present. The Artillery brought up their guns, and dispersed imaginary squadrons hid behind the clouds. The Lancers pricked about the ground until they fancied they discovered an opposing force, at which they dashed with a spirit, which, considering their necessary ignorance of the number of their foes, was worthy of the days of ancient chivalry. The Guards gave us no faint idea of the crowning charge at Waterloo, while the Infantry poured at them

tremendous volleys, or kept up an incessant fire, which made the welkin ring again. The precision and rapidity of the movements of this great body were truly wonderful. Now they were broken up in divisions, a moment afterwards they formed impenetrable squares, anon, a line as far as the eye could reach, they were seen bearing down upon us, and just as we were thinking of a discreet retreat, "halt" was the word, and lo! the ardent body was arrested as by some electric shock, and stood before us, dead and immovable, a living wall.

Her Majesty, with the royal children, left the ground shortly before the firing commenced. The remainder of the royal party remained until the close of the review, when his Imperial Majesty rode up to the general commanding, Viscount Combermere, and expressed himself highly gratified at the high state of discipline of the British army.

Notwithstanding the immense number of persons who were assembled in the park to witness this grand military spectacle, the hundreds of vehicles drawn up around the portions selected for the evolutions of the troops, filled with elegantly-dressed females to enjoy the spirit-stirring scene, and the crowds of persons who had dangerously perched themselves on the branches of nearly every tree in the vicinity, we have not heard of a single accident.

The following particulars connected with the regiments that were reviewed on Wednesday last, may be somewhat interesting to our readers. The regiments that appeared on the occasion were:—The Royal Horse Guards (Blue); the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards; the 17th Lancers; and the Royal Horse Artillery, which composed the cavalry; and composing the infantry were the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Royal Scots Fusilier Guards, and the 47th Regiment of Foot. The first-mentioned—the Royal Horse Guards, better known as the Blues—are at present commanded by W. Richardson, Esq., and the Major E. W. Bouvier, Esq., who was present at the battle of Waterloo, as was the noble and gallant colonel. The other officers now in the regiment who were present on that memorable occasion are, Capt. Smith and J. Liddall, Esq., the veterinary surgeon. The Blues were, for a short time, in the Peninsula, but the only battle of importance in which they took part, was Waterloo. The facings of the regiment are scarlet. The Marquis of Anglesey was appointed to the command on December 20, 1842, he having previously been Colonel of another Cavalry Regiment. Amongst the officers are two sons of the Duke of Richmond, viz., the Earl of March, who is a Lieutenant, and Lord A. Lennox, an Ensign. Lord Combermere is Colonel of the First Life Guards, and Col. Cavendish is the second in command. This regiment figured during the Peninsular War, and at the Battle of Waterloo; but there is only one officer now connected with it who witnessed the memorable scene, viz., the Adjutant, Wm. Anderson, Esq., who was appointed on the 18th of December, 1837. The Quarter-Master, W. Falconer, was also present at Waterloo. The Marquis of Worcester holds a lieutenancy in the regiment. The 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, which was also at Waterloo, is commanded by the Marquis of Londonderry, who was appointed on the 23rd of June, 1843. Sir George Murray, the Master-General of the Ordnance, is the Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Artillery, connected with which, however, there are a great number of other colonels and lieutenant-colonels. The Grenadier Guards, which are commanded by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, have been in five important engagements, including Waterloo and Corunna. Five of the officers were at the first mentioned. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, who distinguished themselves at Waterloo, four other places on the Continent, and in



"ALICE HAWTHORN," THE WINNER OF THE GOLD VASE, AT ASCOT RACES.—FROM A PAINTING BY HERRING.

Egypt. The Scots Fusilier Guards are commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who were appointed on the 25th of April, 1842. This regiment witnessed seven important engagements, including Waterloo, at which six of the officers now connected with it were present. The facings are blue. The 47th Regiment Lancashire, under the command of Sir W. Anson, Bart., served in the Peninsula, Ava, &c. The 17th Lancers, who took a prominent part in the review of Wednesday, are commanded by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and Lieutenant-Colonel St. Quintin. This regiment has not as yet had the honour of taking part in any engagement on the Continent or elsewhere.

PORTRAIT OF ALICE HAWTHORN.

The preceding portrait of "Alice Hawthorn," the winner of the Gold Vase at Ascot, on Tuesday last, is copied, by permission, from a beautiful portrait painted by Herring, one of a series of Winners, published by BAILY and Co.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated Large Print, entitled "London in 1842." In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thame," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD; its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immense banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE HOSPITAL; and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS; with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions. Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Streets, Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the FIRST STYLE OF THE ART, from a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, STRAND, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK,

SUNDAY, 9.—First Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 10.—Hearne died, 1735.

TUESDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas.

WEDNESDAY, 12.—Wat Tyler slain, 1381.

THURSDAY, 13.—Edgeworth died, 1817.

FRIDAY, 14.—C. MacLaurin died, 1756.

SATURDAY, 15.—London Bridge commenced, 1825.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending June 15.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 33	10 3	10 22	11 5	11 35	0 0
				0 5	0 31
				0 53	1 14
				1 36	1 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AUBREY.—"A Flute Player" is informed that we stated the composer's baptismal names on the authority of a French biographical work to which he (Auber) himself is an occasional contributor.

A Correspondent who has written respecting the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, is mistaken in stating it to be of metal; it is of Cragleith stone.

"Alpha" shall be replied to next week.

"A Subscriber," Hull.—We have no room.

Next week we shall engrave the Launch of the Tudor East Indiaman at Newcastle.

"I. O." Harling, inquires why, in March, 1844, there was no day and night equal, which he has found to be the case on looking through the almanacks for 40 years past.

"A Subscriber,"—We do not decide foolish wagers.

"A Subscriber," Prescot.—The paper for the next large print will be better than the last.

"W. S. T." Dublin.—Black's Scottish Tourist is a capital book of its kind. See future announcements of the Print.

"M. P."—We have not room to reply to such questions as those of our correspondent.

"Gamma."—See Shakespeare's play of Cymbeline.

"A. Z." should inquire of any respectable dealer in coins.

"I. S." Stafford, should consult the advertising columns of the Times.

"A Subscriber," Scarborough.—In cases of wilful damage the full amount may be recovered.

"A. R. F." (Montem).—Thanks.

"I. D." Brecon, should refer to any work on greenhouses, or to Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

Our Westbury Correspondent will find the information he requires in forthcoming announcements.

"A Subscriber," Stow-on-the-Wold, is referred to Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters.

"M. M." and "Adolescens."—The Hamiltonian system is much approved.

"A. K. L." Tamworth.—The name is very much abused at present, but the first-mentioned style is the proper pronunciation.

"Flashaunton."—The tales will be continued after the completion of our article on Wood Engraving.

"H. P." Exeter.—Our fair correspondent is thanked, but we have no room at present.

The Rector of St. Luke's has called at our office to contradict an imputation inferred in a notice of ours to a correspondent last week, to the effect that a number of children were interred in the burial-ground of that parish without rites of sepulture. We expect that our correspondent, "E. H.," will either substantiate his statement or make us an apology.

"I. C. B."—Short.

"A Constant Subscriber," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mistakes this journal for an almanack.

"A Well-Wisher," Winchester, should give his name and address, if he wishes to expose the case of cruelty which he so feelingly affects to deplore. We are chivalrous in the cause of humanity, but we must protect ourselves against imposition.

"A Constant Reader," who inquires concerning music and mathematics, appears to form a very contemptible opinion of the value of our time. We really cannot undertake to answer such nonsensical queries.

"Major Godfrey."—The latter is the correct way.

"N. R." New Bond-street.—The Duke of Buccleuch sits in the House of Lords as Earl of Doncaster.

The Continuation of the HISTORY OF WOOD ENGRAVING is unavoidably deferred, on account of the great press of illustrations this week; but it will be resumed in our next, and concluded within the present month.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1844.

PARLIAMENT and politics have alike been eclipsed this week by Ascot, Windsor, and the Emperor of Russia, who has been to the Races, to a Review, and is to go to the Opera. The first has not yet become a national rage among the Muscovites; the second his Majesty gets up on a much grander scale at home, and, in all

probability, thought the affair in Windsor Park no great things, though it was brilliant, spirited, and well managed. There was an immense concourse of people present, and the number of Caleb Quotems anxious for "a place at the Review," enormous. As for the Opera, the notes of Italy are no novelties to the Imperial ears, for the most eminent of the children of song have as little objection to Russian roulles as English sovereigns, and not unfrequently emigrate farther north, contriving to defy colds and coughs even on the banks of the Neva. With all these excitements out of doors, but little attention has been paid to the gentlemen sitting at Westminster, who, however, have not been altogether idle. Monday was occupied by a discussion of the plan the Ministry intends to pursue with respect to the Sugar Duties.

There being more than a commercial principle involved in the manner in which duties on commodities produced by slave-labour are concerned, this question has made some stir at Exeter-hall, where the Anti-Slavery Society has held more than one meeting upon it. There is a divided state of opinion on the subject. To let in slave-grown sugar encourages a detestable system, which, as a nation, we have protested against, paying twenty millions as the purchase-money of the liberty of the negroes of our own colonies. We shall thus foster with one hand the system we have put down with the other. But there are other things in the world besides sugar, which we buy, manufacture, and consume, and which are yet entirely grown by slaves. These we could not exclude, without absolutely ruining the country and starving our people. We must continue to buy cotton, or Manchester perishes. Thus we are at variance with ourselves, and cannot carry out in one case the principles we lay down in another. This has exposed the Government to some sharp attacks from the free-trade party, whose views on this subject have been expressed by Lord John Russell. The Ministry has carried its plan, but not by so great a majority as it can command on other questions.

On Tuesday the Export Duty on Coals was again brought under the attention of the house. The coal-owners are a powerful body, belonging to the landed interest—the best represented of all—few in numbers, and wealthy. They will not submit to a tax that diminishes their trade without a fight for it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer may depend on it that he has not heard the last of this item of the tariff. It is asserted that the tax has had a good deal to do with bringing about the strike of the colliers in the mining districts, which has thrown the whole trade into difficulties and embarrassments. We fear, however, that had it been a tax that fell on the home consumer, and merely had the effect of raising the price of the article to those who can buy only in one market, we should not have seen so good a fight made for its repeal. The reader will not fail to see that to raise the price to the consumer, who must go to the coal-pit to buy at any rate, and to raise it to the foreigner, who can go elsewhere, are very different things; in one case the custom is kept, though at the higher price; in the other it is lost altogether. Hence the North is in arms against the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE Inclosure Bill, after long and lingering delays, has been this week revived, for the purpose of being—shelved. There is no hope of its passing; it will expire of that fatal legislative epidemic—"the advanced period of the session." It seems that the Government, though not absolutely opposed to the bill, wish some very material alterations to be introduced into it. With respect to these alterations, the Board of Woods and Forests must be consulted, and consultations require time—which, with such an arrear of business on its hands, is the very thing the Ministry cannot afford. To stop the progress of a bill at this juncture, is virtually to throw it out for the session, and we therefore conclude that its suspension by Lord Worsley, is conclusive of its fate for the present. The Commons are safe for another year.

We are glad the bill is impeded; there is too much of this inclosing and shutting up and building in, in every direction, from which no advantage ever results that we can see, but to the rich man who can buy, and build, and plant. If land in advantageous spots could be inclosed for public gardens or parks, public property, and open to all, if, when rescued from the waste, they could be turned to enjoyment, we should have no objection. But a poor man rarely acquires under these inclosure acts any beneficial right or holding; and if he does acquire it, cannot keep it. The down becomes fields; the rich man gets them, and is more rich; the poor man loses them, and is made poorer—the two very worst things that can happen for society.

The discussion on the measure elicited some very satisfactory sentiments from different quarters, and the following, from Mr. F. H. Berkeley, is too much in consonance with what we have ourselves advanced on the subject to permit us to pass it without commendation and extract:

He complained of this bill because it was arbitrary and inquisitorial. It gave enormous powers to a very doubtful tribunal; it interfered with rights which were never interfered with before. One clause gave a most extraordinary right to the bishop to take the power away from the patron of the living. The fact was, this bill was a mere attempt at a palliation of the evil which had been brought upon this country by the New Poor-law. It purported to have a desire that the poor should be employed, and that commons should be inclosed for their benefit. But before the noble lord dealt with the parks of the poor, why did he not deal with the parks of the rich? A calculation had been made, showing that if all the parks and ornamental grounds of the nobility and gentry of this country were thrown into cultivation, a vast number of hands would be employed and an immense quantity of corn would be grown; not that he held or sanctioned such a doctrine as the alienation of property; but if the parks of the rich were not to be touched, let the house beware how they meddled with those things which were equally dear to the poor. The wild flower plucked by the child of the cottager when taking its humble amusement on the common, was as beautiful and dear to the poor as were the gay exotics which adorned the avenues of the rich man's mansion. What! would the house consent to deprive the poor man of even this small luxury? Would they take from him every place where he might at present walk without trespass, and drive him from the uncultivated or open space to the road-side, to be choked with the dust of their carriage wheels? That was the tendency of this bill.

IT is an undoubted fact that a large proportion of our mental troubles arise from the anticipation of unpleasant or adverse circumstances, which in our after experience we never meet with. Mankind is one great skiomachy, constantly engaged in quarrels with shadowy antagonists and bootlessly expending strength and vigilance in the vain encounter.

We sometimes see the millionaire spend his days in the constant dread of dying in the workhouse; and we see the antiquated bachelor, whose calves and hopes have long since dwindled into negative quantities, make grave preparations for conquests over the hearts of Countesses yet unborn. No danger appears too remote for our far-sighted anticipation—no occurrence is too contingent to alarm the fears of the over wary.

Amongst the various instances of uncalled-for, and unnecessary note of preparation, the Prince de Joinville's brochure must, from this time forward, stand pre-eminent as an instance of the paternal cares of Princedom, and a proof of the weary watchings over national interests, which are the heritage of those in high places. The Prince has been of late much meditating upon the very imperfect arrangements which France has made for the subjugation of England; and his

patriotic spirit being unable longer to brood in secret over so calamitous a neglect of preparation, he has published a pamphlet, showing all that might be done towards our annihilation by persons of a more warlike tendency than the present denizens of *la Belle France*. It is rather unpleasant to witness such a display of ferocity of feeling towards us on the part of a Royal Prince, with the French navy at his back; but our fears are crowned by the climax to which he brings his ideas of a future war. He complains that the port of Toulon is not sufficiently prepared for the important position it is destined to assume in the next period of hostility between France and England, and he says that in case a French fleet "hove to" off Toulon with several sail of the British line as prizes, and 15,000 (!!) English sailors as prisoners, the neglect of proper military preparations in Toulon might produce the most serious, nay, calamitous results to the fame of the brave seamen who had captured the English.

We do not happen to have the honour of being acquainted with the functionary whose more immediate office it is to see that the revetments of Toulon are in good order; but if we did, and that he consulted us as to what reply he should make in his own defence for his neglect of that portion of the national interests committed to his care, we should advise him to pledge himself to the Prince de Joinville, and the French nation, that when a French fleet appeared off Toulon with 15,000 English sailors prisoners of war, he would undertake to secure them permanently, and beyond the hope of rescue. If ever a man made a safe promise the Commandant of Toulon would be in that position.

Very strange deductions have often been drawn from palpable facts; but amongst the most eccentric deducers of inference that ever flourished we may rank the French writers on naval and military operations. They say that Marshal Soult conquered Wellington at Toulouse, because Wellington reaped all the advantages, and because the grand army of France was defeated at Waterloo they have wisely attempted to prove that it was the British who lost the field. It was the French who retreated, say the British soldiers—because the British did not know how to retreat in good order, answer the French: how could we know how to retreat when we have had so little practice? rejoins the Irish trooper, and the matter ends by the French claiming the victory.

We have embalmed in our literature the fame of a very eminent English warrior of the Prince de Joinville school, hight Captain Bobadil. He possessed the same "longing after immortality"—the same desire for national pre-eminence—the same sanguinary appetite for conquest that characterises the pamphlet of this youthful scion of the house of Bourbon; but there was this difference—Bobadil was a private subject, and he proposed to conquer the French by only twenty at a time, whilst the Royal Prince's hatred of the English sailors "hath stomach for them all;" and this modern ogre would accept of no smaller *déjeune* than 15,000.

It is a matter of regret to see one whose position must give his opinions a considerable weight, endeavouring to encourage the insane feeling of hatred towards England, which has so long been evident amongst a party in France. We should always be sorry to see our Gallic neighbours led astray by such theoretic conquests as those of the Prince de Joinville. On this principle we object to the promulgation of such opinions; but, as far as Old England is concerned, no prince or potentate could adopt a more harmless amusement than inditing such pamphlets, which speak daggers, but use none.

The Standard of Thursday evening makes the following significant statement:—We are enabled to state, and as we believe confidently, that the visit of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to this country was immediately determined by the publicity given to the maritime note of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville."

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

His Majesty the King of Saxony arrived by special train at the terminus of the South Western Railway, at 20 minutes before six o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, and was received by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Major General Sir Edward Bowater. His Majesty and his Royal Highness entered an open (royal) carriage and four, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace. The King's suite followed in two of the royal carriages and four. The royal party arrived at the palace at six o'clock; the Queen received her august visitor in the Grand Hall. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening, included his Excellency Baron Gersdorff, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, and the Hon. Mrs. Anson.

TUESDAY.—The august visitors at the Castle went in the morning with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to view the Ascot races. At twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, a party of the royal suite left the Castle for Ascot, to be in readiness to receive the illustrious party upon their arrival. The great officers of state and all the officers of the royal household appeared in their Windsor uniforms. The Royal procession was formed at twelve o'clock. The *cortege* consisted of seven open carriages and four, the postillions in state liveries, and preceded and attended by a number of outriders in scarlet liveries. The first carriage contained his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The great officers of state and personal attendants were distributed amongst the other carriages. A Russian messenger, with despatches, arrived at the Castle at half-past twelve o'clock, and followed the Emperor to Ascot. The illustrious party returned to the Castle at twenty minutes before five. After the return of the royal party in the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert promenaded in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Majesty the King of Saxony walked out in the afternoon to witness the Eton regatta. The Eton scholars quitted the College soon after six o'clock, and about seven o'clock left for Surley Hall. A grand dinner was given by her Majesty to her illustrious visitors in the evening, in the Waterloo Gallery. The plateau had a very elegant appearance, a number of the choicest plants and flowers being interspersed among the splendid gold espagnes; these were placed in elegant gold vases, modelled after the celebrated Warwick vase.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert and their august visitors went to witness the Review in the Great Park. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Baron Knesebeck, having travelled from town by the Great Western Railway. The august party at the Castle was arranged at a quarter before eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and nearly all the gentlemen were on horseback. The Emperor was mounted in a uniform of dark green, faced with red. His Imperial Majesty wore the riband and badge and also the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Majesty the King of Saxony wore a uniform of dark blue and gold. His Majesty also wore the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and those of the Golden Fleece. His Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared in a Field-Marshal's uniform. His Royal Highness wore the riband and badge of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and the stars of other orders of knighthood. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in a Field-Marshal's uniform. The royal duke wore the riband, badge, and star of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and the star of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Count Orloff, Baron Gersdorff, and the other distinguished personages in the suite of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony were on horseback in their different uniforms, and wearing their respective insignia of knighthood. The Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, wore the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Andrew. A numerous party of officers, including the Marquis of Londonderry (in his uniform as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, and wearing the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath), Sir Wiloughby Gordon, K.C.B., Quartermaster General; Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Adjutant General; Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.; Captain Francis Seymour, the Marquis of Worcester, the Earl of March, and Sir Robert Peel, were on horseback, forming a most brilliant escort to the august party. The gentlemen of the Queen's household (civilians) wore the Windsor uniform. Her Majesty accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Buccleuch, returned to the Castle at one o'clock, Col. Arthurnot and Major-General Wemyss attending on horseback. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, Prince Albert, and their numerous and brilliant Staff, arrived at twenty minutes before two o'clock. At five o'clock the illustrious party left the Castle in open carriages for Virginia Water. The royal party visited the fishing temple, and returned from Virginia Water soon after seven o'clock in the evening. The dinner was served in state in the Waterloo Gallery.

THURSDAY.—This morning his Majesty the King of Saxony, attended by Baron de Cetto, went to Clewer. Sir R. Peel left the Castle early for town. Prince Albert and his Majesty the King of Saxony went this morning to inspect the farm in an open pony carriage and four. After viewing the farm, his Majesty and the Prince returned to the Castle shortly before one. The whole of the illustrious party at the Castle went to-day to Ascot. The gentlemen of the royal household all wore the Windsor uniform. At a quarter past one o'clock her Majesty and her august visitors left the Castle for Ascot. The illustrious party occupied seven carriages and four, the postillions in state liveries, and preceded and attended by outriders in scarlet liveries. The Queen was conducted from the royal apartments to her carriage by the Emperor of Russia, and his Imperial Majesty sat by her side. Prince Albert and the King of Saxony sat opposite. The Prince wore the Windsor uniform. At a quarter before five the illustrious party returned to the Castle, and were received by the Master of the Household. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, alighted at the Queen's entrance. The Emperor of Russia and Prince Albert walked to St. George's Chapel in the forenoon. His Imperial Majesty and his Royal Highness afterwards went and inspected the royal stables. At eight last evening the august party sat down to dinner in the Waterloo Gallery. Side tables were placed round the apartment, on which were displayed a number of the largest and finest shields and salvers of the royal treasury, the former embellished with a variety of classical and mythological subjects in basso relief, and the latter engraved with the royal arms, encircled by a deep border elaborately chased. The company included the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Dowager Lady Lyttelton, the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunnow, Baron de Cetto, Baron Gersdorff, Baron de Thile, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, Earl of Jersey, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Morton, Earl of Hardwicke, Lady Peel, Sir Edward Codrington, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir H. Wheatley, Mr. G. Anson, Lord C. Wellesley, Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay, Col. Drummond, Col. Wyde, Baroness Aylefeld, Baron Knesebeck, the Provost of Eton, the Rev. Dr. Proby, Baron Nicolay, M. de Berg, M. Koudriavsky, Count Orloff, Le General d'Adlerberg, M. d'Adlerberg, Prince Wissatashchikoff, Le Prince Radzivill, Col. Glasesnap, Dr. Reindols, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Baron de Reichenbach, and Dr. Carus.

FRIDAY.—The Queen, Prince Albert, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Saxony, in one carriage, arrived at Buckingham Palace at twelve o'clock, attended by an escort furnished by the 9th Lancers. The Queen gave a state dinner in the evening at Buckingham Palace. The guests appeared in court dress. The dinner was served precisely at eight o'clock, at which hour her Majesty and Prince Albert and their august visitors entered the dining-room. Her Majesty afterwards gave an evening party, in honour of her august visitors. The invitations included the members of the diplomatic corps, and upwards of 200 of the nobility and gentry.

The Queen Dowager was received at Calais, on Monday, with more than the usual honours paid to a foreign Princess. The crowd of French and English was immense, and very respectful in demeanour. After taking lunch on board the packet, and the horses being put to the carriages, her Majesty left the quay at a little before three, P.M., for St. Omer.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, REGENT'S PARK.—On Tuesday, the second exhibition of plants and flowers took place in the delightful grounds of this society, and it is a pleasant duty to report that no *éclat* of this description was ever celebrated with so much satisfaction to all present. The show was deservedly acknowledged by all to be of the most magnificent description, surpassing, according to the opinion of competent judges, any former exhibition of the kind held in this country. Amongst the principal amateur exhibitors were Lady Antrobus, Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Marryatt, Miss Traill, Mr. Norman, and Mr. Bucker; in the nurseryman's classes were Messrs. Cattley, Henderson, Gaines, and others. The weather which, till the present week, had approached almost to inclemency, suddenly underwent a most propitious change, and displayed the attractions of the gardens to such advantage, as to cause them to fill early with crowds of distinguished persons, amounting to several thousands in number, the majority of whom remained until a late period of the evening. The bands of the Grenadier Guards and 2nd Life Guards were stationed in the gardens, where they performed several airs from operas, waltzes, polkas, the railway galopade, prometing, as heretofore on these occasions, the amusement of all present.

THE ASSOCIATED CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—Upwards of 120 gentlemen who are interested in this charity, assembled on Monday at the Freemason's Tavern, where an excellent dinner had been provided for them. The chair was taken by Lord Edward Howard, who was supported by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Lord Camoys, the Honourable H. Petre, the Honourable S. Jerningham, Sir R. Throckmorton, Scott Murray, Esq., M.P., &c., &c., and several other gentlemen of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The children, upwards of 800 in number, were paraded round the rooms after dinner; and the report, which was read by the secretary, showed the charity to be in a flourishing condition.

BYRON'S STATUE.—A case of an extraordinary nature, and in which the names of two of the greatest characters of the age will figure, is about to be brought before the London tribunals. Thorwaldsen, as it is well known, had executed a colossal statue of Lord Byron, which he considered as one of his best works, and presented it to the chapter of Westminster, on condition of its being placed in this cathedral, beside the monuments of other poets. The chapter, at first, accepted the offer; but, it is equally well known, that some scruples were raised afterwards against placing the author of *Don Juan* in this national mausoleum; and, the case containing the precious marble was never claimed by the chapter. The testator of Thorwaldsen being informed of this state of things, made some inquiries, and the masterpiece of Thorwaldsen was found lying on the floor of a cellar in a state of extreme deterioration, amongst the fragments of the case, which the humidity of the place had reduced to a state of perfect rottenness. Consequently, a person duly authorised by the testator, addressed a formal reclamation to the authorities, but when the Custom-house officers went with him to the cellar, it was found that the statue had disappeared, and nothing but fragments of the case remained behind. The executors then addressed to the Custom-house a demand for indemnity. This, however, was refused under the plea that it cannot be answerable for goods refused by the parties to whom they are addressed, and that such goods remain in their stores solely at the expense and risk of those to whom they belong. At this stage, in fine, the executors have resolved on bringing an action for damages against the Custom-house of London. The sum claimed is £30,000 (750,000fr.), at which the statue was valued by the artists of Rome on its being shipped to London.

DINNER TO MR. CHARLES KNIGHT.—On Wednesday evening, a dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, to Mr. Charles Knight, of Ludgate-street, by a large party of his friends, in commemoration of his completion

of the *Penny Cyclopædia*, as well as to mark their sense of his merits as an author and publisher, and to testify their respect for his personal character. The chair was given by Lord Brougham; and amongst the company assembled were Lord Wrottesley, the Rev. Mr. Jones, the title commissioner; Professor Key, Professor Long, M. D. Hill, Esq., Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, and a host of literary, artistic, and scientific gentlemen, as well as influential individuals connected with the publishing world: upwards of 150 persons were present. Lord Brougham, in proposing "The Health of Mr. Knight," paid a high and deserved tribute to his great merits. Some excellent speeches by Mr. M. D. Hill, the Rev. Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen, were made during the evening and much applauded.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—On Thursday the supporters of these schools celebrated their anniversary at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair. The city members, several aldermen, and a large number of the corporation joined the festive board.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Q.C.; Mr. Austen, Q.C.; and Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., have been retained by Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers, to conduct their case on the Writ of Error in the House of Lords.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital takes place on the 11th inst., at the London Tavern. The distinguishing feature of this charity is, that it affords relief without the delay incidental to recommendation from Governors—it portals being open to the unfriended sick of all nations. Lord Ashley is to take the chair, and a host of musical talent is engaged to give variety to the proceedings. We heartily recommend this charity to the support of the benevolent.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—On Thursday night a public meeting was convened at the National-hall, Holborn, for the purpose of ascertaining the public feeling as to the reception which should be given in this country to the Emperor Nicholas, and whether the principles entertained by Englishmen should be trampled upon by giving him a reception. Such is the substance of the placard announcing the intended meeting. Mr. G. Hetherington, a Chartist, was called to the chair. The platform was occupied chiefly by Chartists, amongst whom was a slight sprinkling of Poles. The body of the hall was crowded to suffocation by the working classes, while hundreds were outside unable to gain admission. Several speeches were delivered, and resolutions were adopted, condemnatory of the Emperor's visit to this country, in consequence of his treatment of the Poles.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURTS-MARTIAL IN INDIA.

A general court-martial was held at Deesa, on the 18th of December, on Lieut. Medwin Ruxton Pilfold, late of Her Majesty's 2nd, or Queen's Royals, and now of the 96th Regiment of Foot, on charges preferred against him for various acts of irregularity and misconduct. The Court found the prisoner guilty of only a portion of the charge, and sentenced him to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, and to be severely reprimanded. This decision appears to have given dissatisfaction to Sir Thomas M. Mahon, the Commander-in-Chief, who in his published remarks observes, with regard to it:—"It is with extreme concern that I have to record my unqualified disapproval of the final judgment of the Court, which is equally disproportionate and impracticable as the former, and with the exceptions before noticed, altogether unauthorised; for it is specially and distinctly declared, in the first clause of the 73rd Article of War for Her Majesty's Forces, that the loss of rank to an officer, 'under the rank and degree of a field-officer,' shall be adjudged by reducing him to the bottom of, or any other place on, the list of the regimental rank in which he may be serving, and there is no other provision in the article which can bear another construction in respect to the present case. As, therefore, a sentence of the above nature could not, for the reason before specified, be passed on Lieut. Pilfold, the Court was bound to have adjudged an effective penalty, calculated to maintain the discipline of the army; and I can only attribute these extraordinary awards, which have been now remarked on, to a most palpable error of judgment on the part of those who ought to have had a more correct knowledge of their duty. A reprimand to Lieut. Pilfold, for his incorrigible conduct, would, I consider, be totally unavailing, so I do not even confirm that part of the sentence." In consequence of a report made to head-quarters, by the officer in command of the Northern Division of the Army, of very serious misconduct attributed to Lieutenant Pilfold at Surat since the determination of his trial as above, Lieutenant Pilfold will continue at Surat, in arrest at large, pending instructions which will be communicated to the head quarters of the Northern Division of the Army.

Another court martial was held at Meerut on the 5th of March, to try Captain Beavan, of the 31st regiment of Native Infantry, for having needlessly delayed to join his regiment while on service in the field, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

At a general court martial assembled on board the Hon. Company's receiving ship Hastings, Bombay harbour, on Monday the 3rd day of April, 1844, of which Captain John Pepper, of the Indian Navy was president, Commander F. T. Powell, of the Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge, viz.:—"For having, when in command of the Hon. East India Company's steam-vessel Memnon, through negligence and inattention, allowed that vessel to be run ashore, on or about the night of the 1st of August, 1843, on the African coast, on or near Ross Assir, whereby she was totally wrecked and the lives of her passengers and crew greatly hazarded. Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Commander Frederick Thos. Powell, of the Indian Navy, is not guilty of any part of the charge preferred against him, and do therefore most fully acquit him of all and every part of the same.

Ensign Edward Augustus May, of the 19th regiment of Native Infantry, was tried at a court martial held at Trichinopoly, on the 6th of March, for abusing the mess butler, and on being fined for his improper language at the mess table by the president of the mess, having made use of the following highly improper and offensive language, namely, "You may fine me as much as you like; I am damned sorry I ever came to the regiment, and I will never come to the mess again, and whoever says I made use of the language attributed to me, says that which is untrue." The court having found the prisoner guilty, he was sentenced to be dismissed the service.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants: R. J. J. G. Macdonald, and R. R. Quin, to the Collingwood. Assistant-Surgeon: A. Brown, to the Collingwood. Midshipman: F. Cotter, from the Malabar to the Volage. Naval Cadets: W. Clark, to the Prometheus; G. T. Richards, and R. P. Mercer, to the St. Vincent.

Major-General Sir James Henry Reynett, K.C.H., has been added to the list of officers who are in the receipt of rewards for distinguished services. He has been placed upon the scale of £200 per annum from the 28th ult. He served with distinction in the Peninsula, where, in addition to many minor actions, he was present at the passage of the Douro and the battles of Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor.

CAUTION TO MARINERS NAVIGATING THE CHINA SEAS.—HONG-KONG, MARCH 1.—The Alligator, Cook, arrived here from Sydney, N.S.W., reports that on Jan. 9 she fell in with an unknown reef in lat. 7° 55' N., long. 154° 20' E., in form of a horse-shoe, to the extent of at least ten miles. On the 15th January, in lat. 13° N., long. 163° E., was thrown on her beam ends, and had to cut away her masts.

OXFORD.—On Monday William Foxley Norris was elected Scholar of Trinity College, and Richard Justin Ogle, Blount Exhibitioner of the same college. The Professor of Poetry (the Rev. James Garbett) will deliver his Terminal Lectures at the Clarendon, on Wednesday next, and Friday the 14th of June, at two o'clock.

FIRE AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.—Between the hours of eleven and twelve on Tuesday forenoon, a fire broke out in the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road. It appears to have taken place in the property room, a small-apartment adjoining the stage, and a rehearsal being about commencing, a loud explosion attracted the attention of the company. Fortunately an immediate supply of water being obtained, several of the work-people succeeded in making their way into the apartment, and prevented any serious damage to the building. Eight large engines were shortly on the spot after the outbreak. The firemen were at first refused, but subsequently they were admitted, and the foreman of the brigade, Mr. Fogo, ascertained that it originated through a match-light accidentally igniting, which communicated to a quantity of fireworks and dresses.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday (Friday) the Emperor of Russia, attended by Baron Brunnow, left Buckingham Palace, in his Excellency's private carriage, on a round of visits to the ladies of several of the nobility. As the carriage containing the Emperor entered the park, the assembled crowd cheered his Majesty for several minutes.

This morning (Saturday) at half-past ten o'clock, the Emperor of Russia honoured the United Service Club with a visit. His Imperial Majesty, it was known, desired to see the club in its ordinary routine, waiving a ceremonial reception, and the wish of his Majesty was fully gratified. But few members were present, the Emperor not being expected till eleven o'clock. His Majesty, who was attended by Baron Brunnow and the Chevalier de Benkhausen, inspected the building, viewing the portraits of our royal family and naval and military heroes with much interest, and affably conversing with the members of the club who had the gratification of doing its honours on this occasion. His Majesty remained about a quarter of an hour, and on entering his carriage was heartily cheered by the members who attended him to the portico. Immediately after the Emperor's arrival in London, his Majesty was invited to dine with the club, and was only prevented from accepting the invitation by his limited stay and numerous engagements in this country, as the club were assured in a gracious reply from Lord Hardwick, written by his Majesty's command.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, then inspected the buildings of the new houses of parliament. The Emperor arrived in Palace-yard shortly before 11 o'clock. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyde, arrived in Palace-yard on horseback, at the same time as the Emperor. The Royal party was met by the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Mr. Barry, the architect, and several members of the Fine Arts Committee, and was conducted over the extensive and magnificent buildings now in

the course of erection. The Emperor spent upwards of an hour minutely inspecting the buildings, after which, accompanied by Baron Brunnow, he left in the ambassador's carriage, and proceeded to Montague House, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, where his Majesty staid about half an hour, and, after making several other calls, proceeded to Chiswick, to honour the Duke of Gloucester to-day. After the Emperor left the new houses of parliament, Prince Albert, accompanied by Col. Wyde, inspected the models which are now being placed in Westminster Hall for exhibition. His Royal Highness staid about half-an-hour, and then left for Buckingham Palace on horseback.

The Black Eagle steam-vessel has been ordered to be fitted for the purpose of receiving his Imperial Majesty, and conveying the royal visitor to the Continent, on his return to his own dominions. A room, constructed of wood, is in progress of erection on the deck, for his Imperial Majesty's use.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The travelling carriages and suite of the new Governor-General of India, left town this morning for Dover. His Excellency left Whitehall Gardens this afternoon, at four o'clock, by the Doyer railroad, for India. The right hon. baronet had a long interview this morning with Sir R. Peel, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, at the Premier's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

DEATH OF CAPT. R. FAIR, K.H., OF THE CONWAY.—By the arrival of the Arrow from the Cape, we have the sorrowful intelligence of the death of this gallant officer, who fitted out the Conway, 26, for the Cape of Good Hope station, in May last year. His war services were distinguished and eminently meritorious.

THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE.—The *France* states, that on Thursday morning an officer attached to the military household of Queen Victoria arrived in Paris; that his first visit was to the British Ambassador, his next to the Russian Embassy, and after that to the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and further, that he is accompanied by two secretaries.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—This day a general meeting of the members of this society was held at the office, when various statements relating to Oriental discoveries, &c., were made. After some other interesting details, the meeting separated.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Sunday morning last the Lord Bishop of Winchester preached a sermon on behalf of this noble institution at the church of St. Michael's, North Brixton; and in the afternoon another discourse for the same laudable object was delivered by the Rev. Townsend Duffield: the subscription amounted altogether to nearly £80. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has signed his intention of laying the first stone of the new building at Brompton, on Tuesday next; and on that and the following days a fancy bazaar will be held in Chelsea Gardens; on which occasion the gardens of Old Ranelagh, will be thrown open to the public.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN.—The 28th anniversary festival of this interesting and valuable institution took place yesterday (Friday) at the London Tavern, when the chair was taken by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P. His lordship was supported by Lord Lyttelton, Mr. H. Kemble, M.P., Mr. E. Antrobus, M.P., Major Breerton, Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq., E. H. Gibbon, Esq., &c. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £300.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Thursday a Court was held for the despatch of business. Mr. Asturh moved that a report which has occasioned much conversation in the City, relative to an increase of salary to Mr. Bullock, for his services as Judge in the Central Criminal Court, be adopted. The report recommended that the salary of Mr. Commissioner Bullock, as Judge of the Central Criminal Court, should be increased by £400 per annum. Eventually, after a long discussion, the sum of £200 a-year was added to the £500 which Mr. Bullock is allowed as Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, making his whole receipt as Commissioner, and as Judge of the Sheriff's Court, £1000 per annum.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY FOUR-OARED SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.—This race was announced for five o'clock yesterday (Friday), but the start did not take place until past six, when the boats, six in number—blue, yellow, red, white, black, and green—assembled off Messrs. Searle's, Lambeth. The prizes consisted, as usual, of the silver medals. Black was the favourite at starting. All, notwithstanding the rough state of the water, got off well, Black taking the lead and keeping it to the end of

ASCOT RACES.



ASCOT RACES—ARRIVAL OF THE ILLUSTRIOS VISITORS.

ASCOT RACES.

TUESDAY.

The races were commenced under the best auspices. The wind for the last six weeks or two months has been blowing from the north east, but on Tuesday,

it veered round to the west, and the weather suddenly became warm and genial. The course was in as good order as the long drought permitted it; immediately in front of the Grand Stand, and for about a quarter of a mile, it was in tolerable order, but on the lower ground it was as hard as a stone pavement,

and in places much cut up and roughened. It was also generally known that the course would be honoured with the presence of royalty, and the announcement that her Majesty would be there with her illustrious guests might have been expected to have brought a great concourse of visitors. Such, however was not the



PIC-NIC PARTY, AT ASCOT RACES.



THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE, 1844.

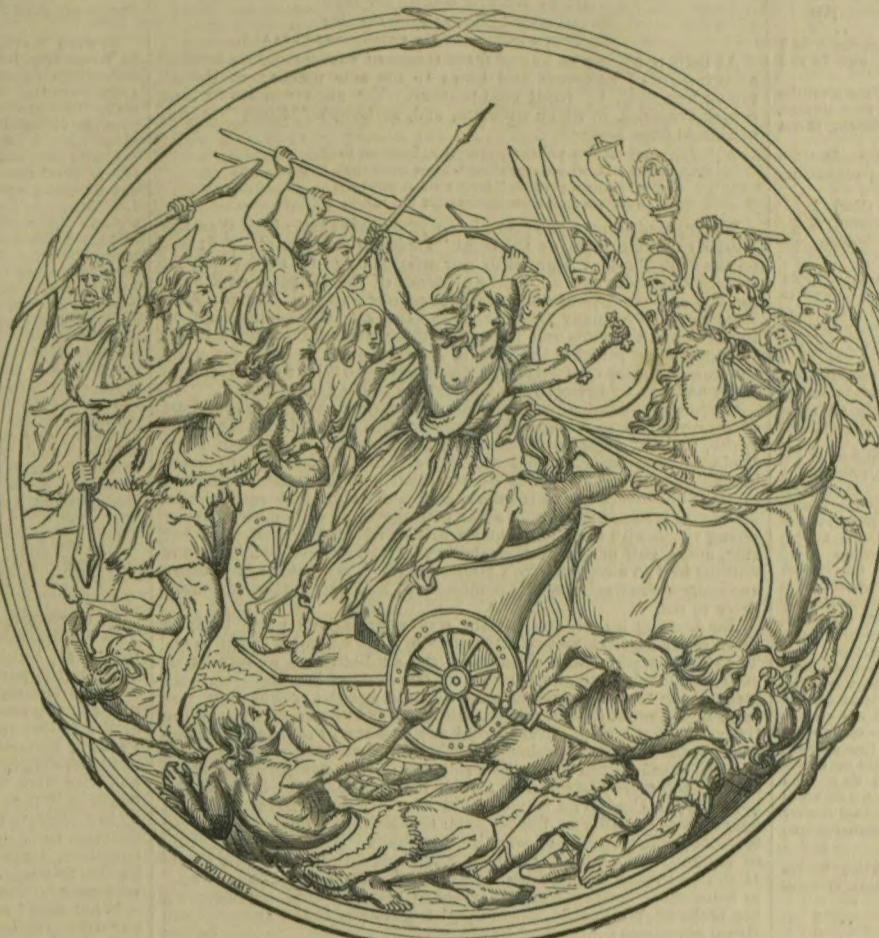
case. The heath was tolerably well attended, and the Grand Stand and the grass plot before it tolerably well filled, but there was nothing like the numbers that many contemplated, and certainly not so many people as have been collected on the first day of the races in some former years. It was shortly after one o'clock that the royal cortège came on the ground, and it was at once seen that her Majesty the Queen was not amongst the number of the illustrious visitors. Lord Rosslyn, as Master of the Buckhounds, led the procession, followed by the huntsman, Mr. Davies, the yeoman prickers, park-keepers, &c., and a long retinue of grooms and led horses.

In the first carriage were their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Saxony, and opposite to them sat Prince Albert. The Emperor was dressed in a plain blue coat, having no decorations whatever. The King of Saxony was also in plain clothes, with the ribbon of the Garter. Prince Albert wore the Windsor uniform. The illustrious visitors were most cordially greeted.

In the second carriage were the Duke of Wellington, Count Orloff, and other foreign noblemen. The Duke wore the Windsor uniform and the ribbon of the Garter, and was decorated with several stars. He had on over them a large Chesterfield frock coat. He was well received, and cheered at intervals by his admirers.

In the third carriage were Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, with some of the foreign noblemen in attendance on the Sovereign; and in the other carriages were the suite of Prince Albert and some of the ladies of the Court.

The carriages having drawn up at the entrance at the back of the Royal Stand, the royal and noble party alighted. The Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert, almost immediately appeared at the windows of the building. The cheers then became more loud and universal. The Duke of Wellington, on coming forward, was also again cheered. The races then began, which are fully described below, and which appeared to give great gratification to the two Monarchs. The Emperor of Russia more particularly appeared to take great interest in the proceedings, and was in conversation with Prince Albert for some time, apparently on the nature of the sport. Notwithstanding the gaiety and fun given to the race-course by the presence of persons of so exalted a rank, and the rarity of such an occurrence, the course appeared dull, and the want of something to do seemed to be felt by a very large class. Promenading was resorted to, and there was the usual scene of eating and drinking. At the conclusion of the race for the Queen's Cup, which was won very easily by Alice Hawthorn, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert, left the Royal Stand, and, without any warning, came down upon the turf beneath to examine the winner, with whose points the Emperor seemed particularly pleased. On this occasion the police had much ado, from the suddenness of the visit, to keep back the



"THE GOLD CUP."

front, followed by the Knight of the Whistle, and with this change the race may be said to have terminated. Johnny held a strong lead to the end, and won by three lengths; Arcanus a bad third, and Priscilla Tomboy fourth; Fox and Rowland next, and the others tailed off at all distances.

The Queen's Vase, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds and upwards. Two miles. Eleven subs.

Mr. Salvins Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs, 9st 4lb (Hesseline) 1

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs, 9st 7lb .. (W. Cotton) 2

Betting.—3 to 1 on Alice Hawthorn, who made description easy by taking the lead from Princess Alice at the top turn, making all the running, and winning in the comnest of canters by six lengths; Robert de Gorham, who passed Princess Alice three-quarters of a mile from home, second; the others walked in. So hollow a race was never seen before at Ascot.

The Borough Members' Plate of £50, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.

The winner to be sold for £150, &c. Old Mile. Fourteen subs.

Lord Chesterfield's The Artful Dodger, 5 yrs (Nat) 1

Mr. Copeland's Imaum, 3 yrs (Arthur) 2

Betting.—7 to 2 agst Artful Dodger, 4 to 1 agst the Seakale filly, 5 to 1 agst Llangolian, and 6 to 1 agst Miss Julia. The Artful Dodger made nearly all the running, and won cleverly by a length; the Seakale filly a good third, and Llangolian a bad fourth. The winner was claimed.

WEDNESDAY.

Under any circumstances a "review" would have been a powerful counter-attraction to the second day's racing at Ascot, and yesterday, excellent as was the bill of fare in the estimation of all who love and understand the sport, the extinction of all public interest in it was the natural and inevitable consequence of the announcement that the grand military spectacle in the Park was "got up" for the especial entertainment of royalty, domestic and foreign. To hedge to this formidable opposition to the amusements under his immediate control, the noble Master of the Buck Hounds delayed the commencement of the races until three o'clock, thus enabling those who survived the dust, heat, and fatigue of the review, to get to the heath in time to witness the whole of the running. Some "gluttons," in their love of pleasure, availed themselves of the opportunity so considerably afforded them, and made a day of it; but it must be admitted the number was very small, and thus some really good sport was almost thrown away upon a select and most apathetic assemblage.



The events recorded below, as fully as the quickness with which they were run off will permit, were not brought to a close until six o'clock. Some of them possessed considerable interest, and, had the "ring" been in a healthy state, would have given ample employment to the professional speculators. The state of abeyance, however, in which the settling for the late Derby remains, has, and for sometime will continue, to operate as a serious hindrance to betting round, and may ultimately do more towards assisting Sir James Graham's efforts to check the diffusion of a spirit of gambling than any hints he may receive from the report of the select committee.

The Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 50 sovs added. Swinley Course. 7 subs.

Lord Glenlyon's Ben y Gholo, 4 yrs .. (J. Day, jun.) 1 ; Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 3 yrs .. (Nat) 2

Betting: 7 to 4 on Ben y Gholo, who jumped off with the lead, but was passed after running a quarter of a mile, and waited on the duke's colt to the lower turn; he then resumed the lead, kept it to the end, and won easy by a length.

The Fern Hill Stakes of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 50 sovs added. 13 subs.

Mr. Ongley's b/f Mystery, 2 yrs (Petit) 1

Mr. Edwards's Hedgehog, 2 yrs (Whitehouse) 3

Betting: 3 to 1 agst Beaumont, 7 to 2 agst Hedgehog, 4 to 1 agst Prince of Wales, and 5 to 1 agst Mystery.

The Prince of Wales went in advance at a great pace for a quarter of a mile, and was then passed by Beaumont and Hedgehog, Mystery lying off; at the stand she closed with them, headed them at the end of the rails, and won cleverly by a length. Beaumont a respectable

public. The Emperor was loudly cheered, and evidently enjoyed the scene and the struggle of the spectators to get a close view of him. The royal party did not wait for the conclusion of the day's sports, but, after having seen this race, returned to Windsor Castle in the same order in which they arrived on the ground.

The Emperor of Russia intends to render his visit to Ascot more than a transient benefit to the races. In the course of the day Lord Rosslyn entered the Stewards' Stand, and announced that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia had signified his intention of subscribing £500 per annum during his life, to be run for at Ascot Heath. Unlike the gift of the Grand Duke Michael at Newmarket, which is paid in cash, the Emperor has determined that his prize shall be a piece of plate of £500, bearing a shield with the Russian coat of arms upon it.

TUESDAY.

The following is an account of the sports, in the order in which they were run off.

The Trial Stakes, of 10 sovs each; two-year-olds, 4st 4lb; three, 7st 4lb; four 8st 7lb; five, 9st; six and aged, 9st 3lb. New Mile. Four subs.

Mr. Townley's Corranne, 5 yrs (Robinson) 1

Lord E. Russell's Nat, 4 yrs .. (Sly) 2

Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc, 3 yrs (Nat) 3

Mr. Griffiths's Hophine, 3 yrs (Crouch) 4

2 to 1 on Corranne, who waited on Hophine to the road, made the rest of the running, and won in a canter by four lengths. The three-year-olds were beaten off.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-olds; colts, 8st 7lb fillies, 8st 3lb. Swinley Course. Seven subs.

Lord Chesterfield's The Miser Scarve (Nat) 1

Duke of Bedford's Panther (Robinson) 2

Col. Wyndham's Master Henry (Bell) 3

Betting.—6 to 5 agst Panther, 7 to 4 agst The Miser Scarve. The Miser Scarve took the lead, kept it, and won in a canter by three lengths.

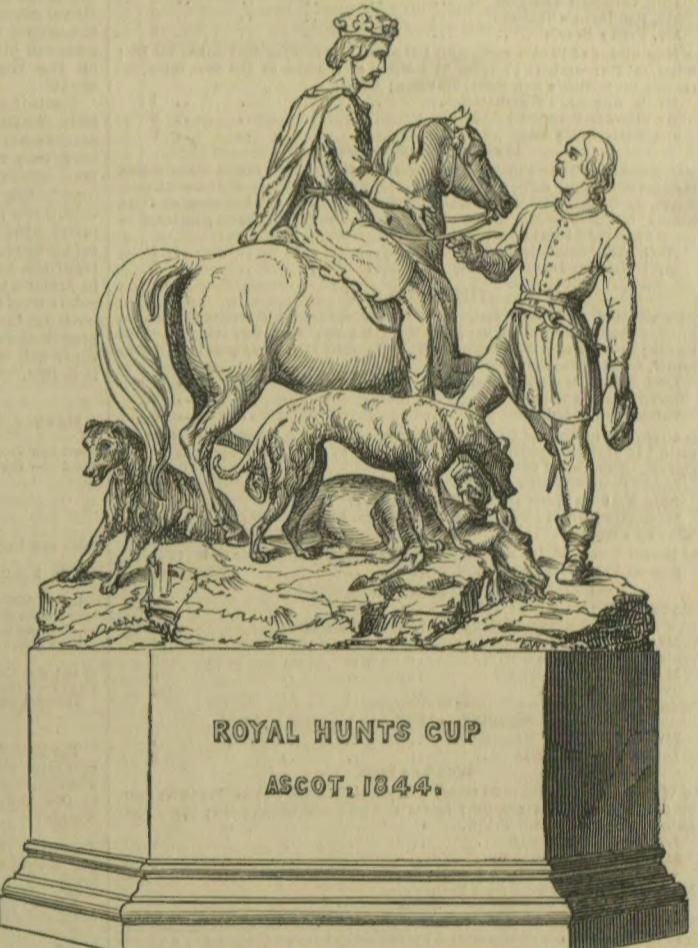
The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and only 5, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes. One hundred and thirty-three subs, 109 of whom declared, &c.

Mr. Payne's Johnny, aged, 7st 2lb. (Nat) 1

Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 6 yrs, 8st 7lb. (G. Edwards) 2

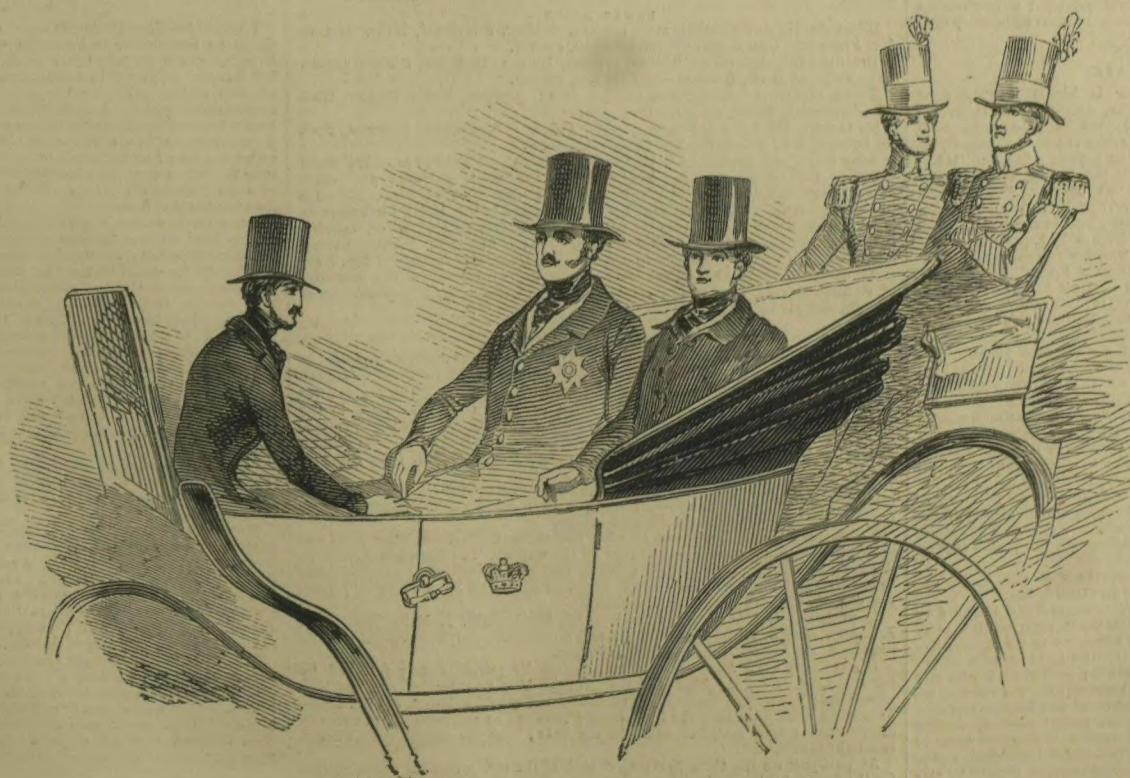
Betting.—7 to 12 agst Priscilla Tomboy, 6 to 1 agst Fox, 6 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 7 to 1 agst El Mather, 7 to 1 agst Donnybrook, 10 to 1 agst Johnny, and 10 to 1 agst Maria Diaz.

Franchise made the running at a good pace, followed by the Odessa colt, Maria Diaz third, and Donnybrook and Fox next, Johnny heading the ruck in their wake. At the top turn Maria Diaz took the second place, but in a few strides resigned it to Donnybrook, who almost as soon was displaced by Fox; the latter retained his position until within half-a-mile of home, when Johnny then went in



ROYAL HUNTS CUP

ASCOT, 1844.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, THE KING OF SAXONY, AND PRINCE ALBERT, AT ASCOT RACES. SKETCHED ON THE SPOT.

third, and the others beaten so far that the judge placed them all.

The Great Ascot Produce Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds; colts at 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb; with 200 sovs added for the winner, and 100 for the second horse. The winner of the Derby, 7lb; of the Oaks, 6lb; or the 2000 gs, or the 1000 gs, 3lb extra. Untried horses and mares allowed 3lb; once round, 29 subs.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Martingale, 3lbs .. (Rogers) 1

Col. Peel's Zenobia, 3lbs (Chapple) 2

Betting.—2 to 1 agst Sister to Martingale; 3 to 1 agst Emerald; 7 to 2 agst Seaport; and 6 to 1 agst Jamaica.

The Bee took the lead at a steady pace, followed by the favourite. Crosby third, Zenobia and Seaport lying in the rear. They ran thus to the Brickkiln-road, where the favourite took up the running, and had a clear lead for within a distance and a half of home. Zenobia then went up, headed her at the stand, and appeared to have the race in hand, but tired and ran out near the chair, and was beaten by half a length; Emerald a bad third.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas; three yrs old, 7st 2lb; four, 9st 2lb; five, 10st; six and aged, 10st 5lb. From the new mile post, once round and in.

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs .. (W. Cotton) 1

Lord Glenlyon's Ben y Gholo, 4 yrs .. (J. Day, jun.) 2

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Robert de Gorham; 4 to 1 agst Ben y Gholo made the running, followed to within half a mile of home by Robert de Gorham and Ben y Gholo. The mare then took the lead, which she kept to the stand, where Robert went past her, had it all his own way, and won by five lengths; the tailing so great that all were placed.

The Royal Hunt Cup of 200 sovs, with 100 added, for three-ys-old, &c. 32 subs

New Mile.

Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Bishop of Romford's Cob, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb (Marlow) 1
Colonel Anson's Attila, 5 yrs, 9st 4lb (G. Edwards) 2
Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, 4 yrs, 6st 9lb 3
Betting.—3 to 1 agst Bishop of Romford's Cob, 5 to 1 agst Portumnus, 5 to 1
against Attila, 6 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 8 to 1 agst Amorino, and 10 to 1
against Best Bower.

Maria Diaz jumped off with the lead, and, with Best Bower and the favourite
in waiting, made running to the distance: the Bishop and Attila then singled
themselves out to finish, the Cob leading, and winning cleverly by a length, Maria
Diaz a good third, and Dahlia fourth.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft; for three-ys-old fillies, 8st 7lb
each; the winner of the Oaks 7lb extra; of the 1000 Guineas, 3lb; of both, 5lb
extra. The new mile 9 subs.

Colonel Anson's The Princess (Nat) 1

Lord Exeter's Mocha (Mann) 2

Betting.—8 to 1 on the Princess, who won in a canter, by two lengths.

THURSDAY.

Repeated descriptions have so completely shorn the Cup Day at Ascot of every
particle of novelty, that without any dereliction of duty we might pass at once to
the customary matter of fact details of the sport, were it not that the presence of
the Queen, made the more welcome by the disappointment on Tuesday, accom-
panied by her illustrious visitors, gave it an interest that the racing itself failed to
produce.

The morning, it is true, was cold, showery, and gloomy, in fact, anything but
inviting; but the attraction was not to be resisted; and, long before the arrival
of her Majesty, the assemblage on the course, if less numerous than on some
occasions, was immense, comprising a phalanx of rank, beauty, and fashion, that
is seldom seen now-a-days at a race meeting.

The arrival of the royal party was not expected to take place until after the
commencement of the races; accordingly the departure from the Castle was so
arranged that the *cortège* entered the new mile about two o'clock. Its appear-
ance was hailed with delight by the company, and its progress up the course
elicited the warmest expressions of loyalty and attachment towards her
Majesty and the Prince Consort, and of respect towards the august
personages by whom they were accompanied. These greetings were
warmly repeated on the appearance of their Majesties in the Royal
Stand, and were most graciously acknowledged. The procession consisted of
ten carriages and four, and a pony phaeton and pair, preceded, as on Tuesday, by
the Earl of Rosslyn, the royal huntsman, and several of her Majesty's grooms,
with led horses. In the first carriage were her Majesty, the Emperor of Russia,
the King of Saxony, and Prince Albert. The second carriage contained their
Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Buccleuch,
the Earl of Jersey. In the other carriages were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who was loudly cheered, the Prince Wassiltschikoff and
Radzivill, Count Orloff, General Aldenberg, M. Mincowitz, and the various
members of her Majesty's and Prince Albert's suite.—The departure of the royal
party took place after the Cup race, which was over a little before four o'clock;
the passage of the royal carriages down the course was accompanied by cheers
and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which ceased not until they were
out of sight. The course was then cleared for the Grand Stand Plate, which was
over a few minutes after four o'clock; the walk-over succeeded, and then a shower
just heavy and long enough to lay the dust, and make the journey homeward an
agreeable one. We subjoin full particulars.

The Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs old fillies, 8st 7lb
each; the winner of the One Thousand Guinea Stakes, Derby, Oaks, or Coro-
nation Stakes, 5lb extra. Old mile.

Lord Vernon's Charlotte 1

Mr. Philimore's Skeleton 2

Mr. Ford's Eccola 3

The New Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two yrs old; colts, 8st 7lb;
fillies, 8st 3lb; winners previous to starting of a stake of 100 sovs value, in-
cluding the winner's own stake, 5lb extra; T.Y.C.

Mr. R. Newman's Bloodstone 1

Mr. Day's Old England 2

Mr. Mostyn's Fantasia 3

15 ran. Winner objected to.

A Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, for three-ys-old which never won a stake before
the time of closing; colts, 8st 9lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the winner of either Riddles-
worth, the Column, Two Thousand Guineas, One Thousand Guineas, or Oaks
Stakes, 6lb, or any two of the above, or the Derby, 10lb extra; no horse to
carry more than 10lb extra. New mile.

Sir G. Heathcote's Campanero 1

Mr. Ford's Sir Diggy Diddle 2

THE GOLD CUP

By Subscription of 20 sovs each, with 200 added, the second to receive 50 sovs
of the stake; three-ys-old, 6st 10lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 9st; six and aged,
9st 3lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup post and go one
round, about two miles and a half.

Lord Albemarle's o by Defence 1

Mr. Townley's Corranna 2

Colonel Peel's Ionian 3

The Grand Stand Plate of 50 sovs (handicap), added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs
each. If fifteen subscribers, the second horse to receive 20 sovs out of the
stakes. Once round and a distance.

Lord Albemarle's Delapre 1

Lord Exeter's Maria Diaz, four yrs, 7st 6lb (Mann) 2

Sir G. Heathcote's f by Velocipede, three yrs, 5st 4lb (Higgins) 3

Won by a length.

The Denner Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three yrs olds; one mile (18 subs.)
Colonel Peel's Orlando walked over

FRIDAY.

MATCH.—Jewess beat Trapola.
The Wokingham Stakes—First Class.
Mr. Stanbrough's Isleworth (Nat) 1

Mr. Balchin's Windsor 2

Mr. Udny or Ninikin colt 3

Mr. Little's Dahlia 4

Won by two lengths.

The Second Class of Wokingham Stakes.

Mr. S. Herbert's Moustache 1

Lord E. Russell's Nat 2

Won by a head.

The Windsor Town Plate of 50 sovs; two yrs old, 8st 6lb; three, 7st 10lb; four,
8st 8lb; five and upwards, 9st; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; the winner
to be sold for 100 sovs. T.Y.C.

Lord March's Jew-boy 1

Mr. Greville's Portumnus 2

Eleven ran.

MATCH.—Assay received from Bother'em.

The Engravings upon pages 368 and 369 represent the most characteristic
scenes at Ascot; as the arrival of the illustrious visitors on the course; a picnic
party in full enjoyment *al fresco*; and portraits of the Emperor of Russia, the
King of Saxony, and Prince Albert seated in the royal carriage; from sketches
taken by our artist on the Heath: altogether presenting the most attractive points
and incidents of this very splendid meeting.

THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

The Plate which has been run for this year is highly creditable to
British art. "THE GOLD CUP," or principal prize, awarded on Thursday,
is not, as its name imports, a drinking vessel, but in the form of a
shield, 30 inches in diameter, weighing 306 ounces, silver gilt, and nominally of
the value of 300 guineas, although its actual value is far beyond this sum. It has
been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, (late Storr, Mortimer, and
Hunt), of Bond-street, from an original design by Mr. Howard, the execution
and correction of which has been superintended by Mr. Baily, R.A. The design
strongly reminds us of more than one of the Cartoons, lately exhibited in West-
minster Hall. It represents a most stirring scene from early English history—
Boudicca, the Queen of the Iceni, in a war-chariot with her two daughters, lead-
ing on her army to battle, and driving back the legions of Rome. The scene of
fierce contention is admirably represented; and the contrast between the semi-
barbarous Britons, and the polished Roman soldiers, is well maintained. The
drawing is very fine, the grouping excellent, and the details are well carried out.
The figures are in high relief from the base, and stand boldly out, so that a good
effect of shadow is produced by the light in which the shield is placed. The
work is throughout a splendid specimen of chasing, and, altogether, reflects high
honour upon all engaged in its design and execution. It is a truly magnificent
production, and would grace the side-board of any noble mansion in England.

"THE ROYAL HUNT CUP" which was run for on Wednesday is also designed
by Mr. Howard, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Baily, by Messrs.
Hunt and Roskell. It is very fine of its class. It consists of a group in bright
and frosted silver, representing King Robert Bruce and St. Clair hunting down a
stag which had long baffled all pursuit of the hunters. The King is on horseback,
the Knight St. Clair on foot. The deer is prostrate and the dogs are in the act of
seizing upon him. The incident is historical, and amongst the records of the
Rosslyn family. The group is very beautiful; it is at once chaste and animated.
The artist has avoided coldness without exaggerating his story into a mere
theatrical representation.

Both these prizes were much admired by the Emperor of Russia, on his Ma-
jesty's visit to the show-rooms of the manufacturers, on Monday last.

THE QUEEN'S CUP, which was run for on Tuesday, is designed and modelled by
Mr. Cotterell, and manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket: it is, of its
class, a very noble piece of plate, such as our sturdy ancestors in the days of the
Tudors would have delighted to have quaffed from. It is a large tankard of po-
lished silver gilt, enriched with chasings in silver not gilt; the handle is bold and
massive, and the lid is surmounted with a group representing the conflict be-
tween St. George and the Dragon, an old subject, but treated in a manner perfectly
novel. The horse of the valiant knight lies slain; the knight, on foot, over the
body of his steed, protects his head with his shield against the furious onset
of his monstrous adversary, who with expanded jaws has seized the shield, and is
preparing to crush it to pieces. The sword of the hero meantime is not idly em-
ployed; and it is obvious that he will ultimately be victorious. This splendid
cup, or vase, for so it is called in racing parlance, attracted great attention,
and was much admired at the race-course on Tuesday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT HEATH RACES IN 1844.

To gold refined gold; to paint the lily;

To throw a perfume on the violet.—SHAKESPEARE.

As little necessary as any of these things of supererogation seemed
an accession of emperors and kings to the sole meeting of British
racing honoured by royal countenance. Yet such was its fortune
during the week in which we write, and, as Gray's "Elegy" might,
or should have said—

Full many a *piquante morceau*, hour on hour,

Is lost, whose sparkling fancies none shall hear;

Full many a yard of "forty person-power"

Survives in leaden dulness for the ear.

We proceed to note the event in columns that shall afford it as fair
a hope of immortality as the most "gorgeous monuments." It was
on the last Tuesday granted to our wishes that the anniversary of
Ascot's Olympics opened, in the presence of the Emperor of Russia,
the King of Saxony—and the absence of our own fair Queen. Also
were not those many familiar faces—the chevaliers who dealt in
roulette, and thimbles and peas, and the youths whose ambition it
was to excel in pricking the garter. Nevertheless, we were not quite
abandoned to our own aversion; there were worthies to the rescue—
and not far between—in the vicinity of the Grand Stand.

There was the individual, long, slim, and unsubstantial as the ghost
of a greyhound in a consumption, who with the wail of a charnel-
house, without a fragment of coat to his back, and an apology for a
Wellington on one foot, told you he "dreamt that he dwelt in marble
halls;" the carthy-poll'd Scotch piper with the indecent remains
of what once were tartan trousers, and a dreadful bad squint, who
made you his confidant in an affair with the Maid of Gowrie, and the
young virgin with the couple and a half of affection pledges at her
side, and a pair of curiously-tinted eyes, who assured you "there is
nothing half so sweet as love's young dream." With these, and other
appliances, the week's sports commenced, and happy they were
there to see.

The drawing up of the curtain was a propitious one. Perhaps
there never was a more perfect sample of what a holiday ought to be.
The skies were blue and cloudless; the sunlight was as radiant as
your true love's smile, and the air as fragrant as her sigh—we were
just in time to save ourselves from a simile avert her lips. As no-
vity is the great flavour of life, we speak of the new features of the
festival as first tasted. Everybody knows, or ought to know, how the
royal procession is marshalled on the royal course, with the royal
corps of woodcraft in front, the equipages for use next, and those for
show in the rear—the latter a service of pony carriages such as the
good fairy in Cinderella alone could conceive or contrive. Such, of
course, was its order on the occasion to which we now revert. In the
first barouche of business was the Emperor of Russia and the King
of Saxony, bare-headed, from courtesy and calorific, and his Royal
Highness Prince Albert, with his "beaver" only occasionally "up,"
as being more acclimated. *Apropos* of being covered, we observed,
the Duke of Wellington wore his hat continually in the Imperial and
Royal presences: his claim to the privilege was felt. Shortly before
the arrival of the *cortège* it was circulated that the Czar had an-
nounced his intention of conferring an annuity of £500 in perpetuity
on the English turf—may he survive eternity, and ourselves live to
see it.

Boots it not to tell of the racing issues of the week beyond their de-
tails, for they are of small account, and withal intrinsically of little
achievement. The prizes were very handsome sweet pieces of furni-
ture, that no thrifty housewife could reasonably object to her good
man maintaining a snug little stable of platters with the hope of ap-
propriating similar trophies. Of the *on dis* one is compelled to speak
cautiously; it might be dangerous to hint that a great autocrat had a
novel kind of handicap in his eye when he set his face towards the
to the orbe remotos as a political wrinkle; or that a mighty lord had only
returned on the day of the meeting from a tour of sporting diplomacy
in Ireland: we are silent on these heads, merely observing *en passant*—
"it won't do here Mr. Ferguson." If this be a word to the wise,
we trust those who can read its meaning will mark and inwardly di-
gest it—howbeit the flavour may not relish. There is no betting: but
there will be two good days for a Mousley Hurst next week—which
is better.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Betting was flat at the following prices:—

ASCOT PLATES.

8 to 1 agst Johnny | 6 to 1 agst Partian | 7 to 1 agst Donnybrook
2 to 2 — Priscilla Tomboy | 6 to 1 — Fox | 8 to 1 — El Maherry
4 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's two.

QUEEN'S VASE.

2 to 1 on Alice Hawthorn.

ASCOT CUP.

7 to 4 agst Alice Hawthorn | 7 to 1 agst Lothario | 7 to 1 agst Corranna
10 to 1 agst Poison.

ST. LEGER.

1500 to 100, and 1000 to 50 agst Running Rein getting this and the Derby, and 5 to 1
against him for this event, should he succeed in getting the Derby.—6 to 4 offered on Orlando
against him for the "deciding heat" in the Exchequer, which is expected to come off towards
the end of the present month.

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Col. Peel's two colts (t) | 25 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's lot (t)
20 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t) | 30 to 1 — John Day's.

Thursday was a *dies non*.

ETON REGATTA.

The annual regatta of the Etonians took place on Tuesday evening. At half-
past seven o'clock, the boats being manned by the gentlemen, each crew being
distinguished by their check shirts and sailor hats, started from the Brocas
to Old Surley in the following order, attended by the band of the 1st Life
Guards:—

UPPER BOATS.

Monarch, ten-oar.—Codrington, captain of the boats, Babington, Luttrell,
ma., Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Harkness, Slade, Speke, Baillie, Ethelstone, Wood-
bridge, Mr. Finch, steerer.

Thetis, eight-oar.—Sutherland, captain, Nash, Boynton, Leslie, Cooper, Wal-
lace, Tresser, Croft, Baillie, mi.—Lawford, steerer.

St. George, eight-oar.—Bunny, captain, Fellowes, Wrangham, Portman, Pott,
Sutherland, mi., Board, Cooke, Richards, steerer.

After doing full justice to a handsome collation, which was provided under
tents on the opposite shore, and drinking the usual patriotic and other
toasts, they again manned their boats and pulled back to Windsor-bridge
in beautiful style. They then rowed from the bridge to the Eyott for nearly an
hour, during which time a splendid discharge of fire-works took place, consisting
of six brilliant set pieces, royal salutes, crimson fire from floating barges,
green fire, purple fire, flights of rockets of all colours, star shells, red fire, large
stars, shells, mines, flights of Faussier's water fire-works, yellow fire, batteries
of Roman candles discharging coloured stars, golden rain, half-pound water
rockets, Bengal lights, &c.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received by the Overland Mail, which reached town on Tuesday last, letters and papers from India and China, extending to the 1st of May and 10th of March. The most important news from the former place is the murder of Soochet Singh, who had come to Lahore on the invitation of his uncle, Heerah Singh, and at the earnest request of the seditious troops, who afterwards deserted him. On his arrival, he was met by Heerah Singh, at the head of 20,000 men, and only about 500 under his command. He was overpowered, and, along with other chiefs, nobly fell, covered with wounds. Ninety-five of the female portion of his household are stated to have immolated themselves on hearing of his death—and his sons have left their homes, no one knows whither—but, of course, for the purpose of increasing present mischief, which has caused Heerah Singh great uneasiness. Goolab Singh—the remaining uncle of Heerah and brother of Soochet—who, according to latest accounts, was meditating a march on Lahore, in company with Kashmeira Singh and Peshord Singh, whose pretensions he seems now to have warmly espoused—is stated to be highly irritated at the death of his brother, and has demanded the delivery up of Pundit Jellar, the favourite counsellor of Heera Singh, under whose advice he seems to have acted in this affair. The wife and children of this personage are, however, stated to be in his power, and there can be but little doubt as to their probable fate, from the wholesale murdering propensities of this powerful chief. Heerah Singh appears to be in a state of the utmost trepidation from the position in which he had brought himself into; and the troops within the capital were getting more insubordinate every day.

GWALIOR—The accounts from Gwalior are rather troublous—an extensive conspiracy having been lately detected for the assassination of the present Minister, Ram Rao Phalkar, who is most likely to be shortly forced to resign, from the general feeling shown towards him. A considerable number of the chiefs and sirdars, Christian as well as native, highly incensed at his conduct during the late negotiations, have been for some time conspiring his assassination, and numbers found lurking in various disguises in secluded parts of the city, inciting the evil-disposed to overturn the present order of things, by the assassination of the young Maharanj and the Premier. The whole affair was fortunately brought to light by the capture of one of the conspirators, who was found secreted in the palace, and had turned evidence against the rest of his accomplices, and made full confession of their diabolical intentions. The principal of these is Damodhar Bhow, the late confidant of the Khaasgawali, with Atmaran Dutt, and several of those banished for their participation in late proceedings. These, with numerous others, have been secured, and the principals confined in chains in the forts of Nurwer and Gwalior.

SCINDE—The accounts from Scinde represent the country as every way peaceful, though a few cases of robbery are reported to have occurred at Shikarpore. A party of Beloochees are stated to have approached to within six miles of our camp, and succeeded in carrying off about 1100 head of cattle, with about 50 mules, and to have likewise set fire to a village. For the punishment of this party, however, a company of the Bombay Artillery, with two troops of the 6th Irregulars, under Captains Foster and Holmes, had been despatched, while the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry had received orders to hold themselves in readiness. A rumour was current that the party which had been sent out for the purpose of seizing the person of Bree Khan, a Beloochee chief, had been driven back on Poolajee, with the loss of about ten killed and twenty wounded; but particulars of this affair have not yet transpired. Kurrachee is said to be fixed upon as the head-quarters of our force, and the various buildings and local improvements were progressing rapidly. As a proof of the general tranquillity, the leave of absence customarily allowed the troops, but which had been for a time withheld, from various circumstances, has now been granted to ten men per company of the 6th, 8th, 12th, and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry. The revenue of the Hyderabad collectorate will, it is said, amount, in season, to about £110,000, while that of Kurrachee will be comparatively favourable. A conference is stated as about to be held on the 24th May, with some of the Beloochee chiefs, at Kotron, on the Indus, at which it is expected little short of 50,000 of the retainers would be present, but the particular objects of the meeting have not been stated, though these are considered to be of some importance. The mutinous disposition lately manifested by a portion of the Bengal force, destined for service in Scinde, has now been subdued, though it is said that the 6th has shown signs of insubordination.

AFGHANISTAN—From Afghanistan there is little that can be relied on. Dost Mahomed, it would appear, still remains in his capital, so that there is no truth in the statement formerly made, that he had accompanied his son, Ukhbar Khan, on his visit to Jellalabad. The latter, however, is still affirmed to be in that locality, enforcing obedience among the chiefs. The Dost, it now appears, is becoming exceedingly popular, and his son very successful in his mission at Jellalabad. The strong force which he had brought along with him has inspired the Seikhs at Peshawur with the greatest apprehensions, though nothing is as yet known of his real intentions regarding that state. His first step has been directed against the city of Bajour, a place of some consequence, which he has succeeded in reducing, after a two days' siege, and he has been offered a heavy sum of money for its ransom—an offer which he is very likely to accept of, as his father at present stands much in need of that commodity. He appears to be making preparations on a pretty large scale for some expedition or other, as he has given orders for the speedy manufacture of cannon and shot, the workmen in such articles being collected from all quarters. The army at present under his command is said to be highly disciplined, and little inferior, as is given out, to our own, he having adopted our mode of discipline as his model. He is said to have offered terms to the Khyber chiefs, but they have refused, on the ground that the terms offered by them to Tej Singh, Governor of Peshawur, were far more liberal.

Nothing of any great consequence has occurred at the presidency. The Amirs of Scinde were expected round from Bombay, in the Tenasserim steamer. They are to be sent to Hazareebagh. Barasut, a place about fifteen miles from Calcutta, had been fixed upon for their residence, but their destination is now said to be changed. There was an unusual amount of sickness in Calcutta. Small-pox and cholera had been fearfully rife; among the victims of the latter is Sir Wm. Casement, second member of the Supreme Council, who was carried off on the 16th instant. He was a very able man, though not a very popular one. He had made preparations for his departure by the Windsor two months ago, but had postponed it, at the urgent solicitation of the Governor-General. The March mail arrived by express on the evening of the 10th, and the Hindostan steamer, from Suez, came in on the 18th.

The Governor-General had not set out on his north-western tour, but was shortly expected to take up his residence at Allahabad for some time.

CHINA.

The intelligence from China reaches to the 10th of March, but there is little of importance. There is one subject, however, and a rather unfortunate one it may be for our future commercial interests in that quarter—a direct infraction of the treaty having been made by three English vessels, and the punishment which has been awarded by Sir H. Pottinger, being considered incompatible with the stringent regulations formerly issued by him in reference to all such cases of smuggling. The facts are simply these:—Two English vessels, the Amelia and the Maingay, had arrived in the port of Shanghai, and having on board considerable quantities of opium, which did not appear in their manifests, and there appearing little prospect of getting such disposed of, arrangements were made for the transhipment of the drug on board the William IV., which was on the eve of its departure for some other port. This becoming known to an English merchant, whose name has not transpired, he, (for what particular reason does not appear) immediately despatched a messenger with the information to the Chinese intendant of the port, who at first positively refused taking any step in the case. Being a second time written to on the subject, he is said to have even punished the messenger for bringing him such unpalatable information. The Englishman, however, determined not to be balked in his darling project, represented the case to the English Consul, who, in duty bound, despatched some Mandarin boats for the seizure of the smuggling vessels. The parties implicated having received a hint of what was in progress, transhipped as much of the opium as they could, among the Chinese boats lying alongside, while about fifty chests were thrown overboard. The William IV., which has been sent off to Hong Kong, has been released on payment of 500 dollars, that being deemed sufficient punishment for her participation in the affair—while the other two vessels had been permitted to unload, on the condition that the proceeds of their cargoes were to be lodged in the hands of the British Consul, until Sir H. Pottinger had decided on the case. His Excellency is said to have been particularly put about by this affair, and to have given but a cold reception to the gentleman who was sufficient enough to tender the information. Among his brother merchants, this individual has brought himself into general contempt.

Mr. White, formerly silk merchant and Alderman of London, who went out to establish a newspaper (*The Friend of China*) at Hong Kong, is known to have been the party who undertook the office of informant on the occasion.

The Criminal and Admiralty Sessions were opened for the first time at Hong Kong, by Sir H. Pottinger, as Governor, and Major-General D'Aguilar, as Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, on the 4th of March. Only two cases came before the Court—the one of murder, and the other of manslaughter; while the numerous cases of robbery—which are yet extensively prevalent—have been summarily disposed of by the minor authorities. Two important ordinances have likewise been passed by the Legislative Council—the one for the abolition of slavery, the other for the proper regulation of book and paper printing. The United States flag-ship, Brandywine, having on board the Hon. C. Cushing, American Envoy, and suite, had arrived at Macao, and was detained there until her arrangements were completed for prosecuting her journey to the mouth of the Peiho.

In consequence of the various robberies which have been perpetrated on British shipping on the coast of Sumatra, but more particularly in the late case of the brig Fattal Khair, and the barque Robert Spanker, her Majesty's sloops Harlequin and Wanderer, with the Honourable Company's steamer Diana, had been despatched in order to obtain redress from the Sultan. Having arrived at Aceh, the royal residence, Captain the Hon. G. Hastings, with Captain Seymour, waited on his Majesty, who disclaimed all knowledge or participation in the outrages committed, and proffered them every assistance in his power for securing the person of the chief who was more particularly concerned in the robbery of the Fattal Khair. With this view, his Majesty sent some of his people along with these officers, braving despatches for the Governor of Pedier, directing him, within twenty-four hours, to deliver up the person of the chief, or the value of the property taken by him. The Governor, next morning, having stated his inability to fulfil either of the demands, the squadron then proceeded up the river, to the town of Battu, and having been again met by the Governor, and no satisfactory arrangement being found possible, orders were issued for the destruction of the town, which was readily accomplished, though considerable

resistance was offered. On the following morning the vessels continued their course up the river, and arrived that evening opposite the town of Murdu, the inhabitants of which appear to have been aware of the object of the visit, as fires were observed during the night burning along the beach, and several shots were fired from the town. At daybreak next morning the boats of the respective vessels made for the shore, and were met by several hundreds of the natives. The latter having taken up a position behind an embankment, opened a brisk fire on the approach of our men; but this was ultimately carried in the most gallant style, and the enemy driven off with considerable loss. The boats having proceeded further up the river, for about the distance of a mile, and having destroyed several houses (said to belong to the Rajah), were again met on their way down by a brisk fire from behind the former embankment, which the enemy had again occupied; but this was again carried, and the party proceeded down the river, under a heavy fire from the jungle. Our party consisted only of 130 men, while that of the enemy amounted to some thousands. The loss on our side amounted to but two killed, and about ten or twelve wounded, while that of the enemy is said to be considerable.

This example, it is to be hoped, will have a salutary effect in this land of pirates, and put a final stop to the numerous crimes which have been so often perpetrated in this and the neighbouring states, against the lives and property of British subjects.

RIPOME OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Emperor of Russia takes his farewell of London on Monday morning next. His Imperial Majesty accompanies the Queen and Prince Albert to the opera on Saturday. The King of Saxony will also be present, and as we presume the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge will occupy their accustomed seats, the opera will be honoured with the presence of a Royal Duke and Duchess, a Prince Consort, a King, a Queen, and an Emperor.

The process of raising the sculptural embellishments, executed by Mr. Westmacott for the pediment of the grand *façade* of the new Royal Exchange is now being proceeded with. The principal or centre figure, the whole being seventeen in number, is a colossal personation of Commerce, ten feet in height, and chiselled out of solid stone.

A fishing smack called the John Wallace was run down on Sunday night by the Sapphire a Gravesend steam-boat and now lies a wreck with the top of the mast visible at low water in Erith reach.

It is the intention of the Earl of Carlisle to rebuild Naworth Castle in a style of princely magnificence.

Accounts from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria intends making a tour round the coasts in his dominions in September next. According to present arrangements Prince Metternich and Count Kolowrat are to accompany his Imperial Majesty.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Crawshay, the Messrs. Bailey, and Sir John Guest, the eminent iron masters, have augmented the wages to their workmen ten per cent.

On Sunday last a letter, addressed by the Lord Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese, on behalf of the fund for the increase in the number of metropolitan churches, was read in all the churches and chapels of the diocese of London.

On Monday morning the West of London Railway was opened for public traffic as far as its junction with the Great Western line; but the station and other preparations at its junction with the London and Birmingham line not being completed, the opening of that portion was deferred until next day.

The price of gas is to be reduced from the 30th inst., to 7s. per 1000 cubic feet by the leading gas companies in London.

Levasser, the French comic singer, who contributed so largely to the amusement of the public last season, is expected to arrive in this country on the 15th instant, when he will again make his appearance at the St. James's Theatre.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CARLISLE.—A very affecting and interesting scene occurred at the village of Brampton, near Carlisle, on Wednesday the 29th ult., on the occasion of Lord Morpeth visiting the ruins of Naworth Castle, his ancestral seat, the destruction of which it was his painful duty to record a few weeks ago. A public meeting was held, at which Mr. Johnston, of Walton House, presided, and a beautiful and affecting address to his lordship was adopted, which elicited an appropriate and tasteful reply.

BRISTOL.—**DREADFUL MURDER**.—On Wednesday last the pleasant little watering-place, Weston-super-Mare, 21 miles from Bristol, was the scene of as barbarous a murder as has been recorded for a lengthened period—viz., the murder of a wife by her husband, a man moving in a respectable sphere of life, possessed of a small independence, and carrying on a prosperous business in the town of Weston. The unfortunate victim is Mary Fisher, the wife of (the murderer) Joel Fisher, who keeps a house called the Devonshire Inn, in High-street, Weston. The deceased, it appears, was formerly married to a man named Hyatt, who, however, left her with two children, and was absent, and supposed to be dead, for about ten or twelve years, during which period the deceased was married to the man Fisher, with whom, it seems, her life was anything but a happy one. In consequence of his penurious disposition there were frequent quarrels between them, and on more than one occasion she had left him, but had subsequently been induced to return. On the evening preceding the murder her husband and she had a desperate quarrel, arising from the circumstance of a lodger having left the house, on account of (as was alleged by Fisher) her conduct towards him. The quarrel continued up to the period of bedtime, and her husband frequently threatened her, that he would "do for her." The consequence was, that she refused to sleep with him, and at about 11 o'clock retired to bed with a female servant. After she had retired to bed, her husband was still about the house in a state of great excitement, uttering horrid threats, to the effect that he would murder her, and that that night should be her last. From the appearance of his bed when examined in the morning it was evident that he had not slept in it all night. Shortly after 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning the servant girl was alarmed by his bursting open the door of the bed-room where herself and mistress were sleeping in one bed, and two of his children in another. On seeing him rush into the room the children, although only of the respective ages of 10 and 12 years, began screaming, and the servant girl begged him to withdraw. He was then armed with a square iron bar, with which he had forced the door, and having jumped upon the bed, he instantly struck his unfortunate victim with it upon the head. The servant and children begging him to desist, he coolly replied that he would not injure any of them, and in the most fiendish manner struck the unfortunate woman two or three more blows with the bar, which literally smashed in her skull, after which—as though to render his butchery doubly certain—he left the room, but, in less than a minute, returned with a carving-knife, with which he cut her throat in so dreadful a manner as to nearly sever her head from her body. Being thus satisfied of her death he immediately went into the bed-room of one of his lodgers—a young man—whom he informed of what he had done. The servant in the meantime had alarmed the neighbourhood and procured a policeman, who, upon his arrival, was coolly shown upstairs to the chamber where the corpse lay by the murderer himself. There is but little doubt that the first blow caused the death of the unfortunate woman, as the servant girl states that her mistress never spoke and scarcely moved after it was given, but that the man Fisher jumped upon the deceased and placed her head in such a position as to be able the more easily to effect his murderous purpose. On his being arrested by the police he was quite collected, and accounted for his having cut her throat by stating that he thought it better to put her out of life as quickly as possible. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and her murderer perhaps a year or two older.

LOUISO.—**DREADFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER**.—On Thursday evening last, a tall stout fellow called at the toll bar on the Spilsby road, kept by Jacob Gainsley, about eight o'clock, and asked for a biscuit and a cup of water, which were supplied to him by old Gainsley, and of which he sat down and partook. Soon afterwards he rose from his chair, and went up to the fire, and taking down a brace of loaded pistols, which hung over the mantel-piece, said to the old man, "What do you keep these for?" to which he replied, "to protect myself from robbers;" or something to that effect. The fellow instantaneously levelled the pistol at him, and fired. Providentially the ball missed him, and lodged in the opposite wall. The fellow then pulled from his pocket a heavy hammer, with which he began to beat the poor old man on the head. He struggled with him as best he could, when the noise brought out his wife, who was in a little parlour, and who, seeing the position in which the ruffian stood, seized him by the neckerchief, when the fellow, to release himself, seized the fore finger of her hand with his teeth, and completely bit off the first joint. He then began beating the old woman on the head with the hammer until she was nearly insensible.

All this was but the work of a moment, as it were, and at this stage the old man's son, a stout young man, who was in bed in another room, rushed into the room in his shirt, and began to take his parents' part. The villain then girded at him with the second pistol, the ball of which must inevitably have proved fatal had it not caught the thick part of his right arm, wherein it deeply lodged. The poor fellow struggled with the wretch, in the course of which he was severely cut about his right hand with a razor his opponent had pulled from his pocket, and also severely bruised. He succeeded, however, in wresting from him the hammer, with which he gave him several severe blows on the head—its shaft being broken in the struggle. At this time, also, the old man had presence of mind to remember his sword-stick, with a stiff square sword (four-edged), about a foot and a half-long, with which he several times stabbed the fellow, and which was subsequently found to be stained with blood. They then rushed into the parlour for a loaded gun, which was hung up there, when the fellow rushed after them and seized it; but the cap having been lost in the attempt to regain it, it was thus rendered useless. The struggle in this little parlour was so severe, and so much blood had escaped from the whole of them, that the walls were literally besmeared, till they were shocking to look upon. The old woman escaped by the window to give an alarm, when the other three returned to the room in which the attempt was first made, each too faint from exhaustion and loss of blood almost to move. The fellow then (having unobservedly locked the door inside on his second entrance, and put the key in his pocket), finding the old woman was gone to give an alarm, took out his razor and swore he would cut his throat—drawing the razor across it as he spoke—if they would not let him go. He was suffered to make his escape, and took a direction towards the woods on the Spilsby road. From information received the prisoner was traced to the house of Mrs. Desforges, at Bilsby, during the night of Saturday last, where Superintendent Campbell arrived at half-past eleven o'clock at night. On arriving at the house the superintendent knocked at the door. Mrs. Desforges asked, "Who's there?" The answer was, "A friend." She then ran up stairs,

looked out of the window, and repeated the same question, adding, "What was wanted?" He answered, "You need not be afraid; I want to speak to you." She then came down stairs and opened the door. Campbell then asked who she had in the house. She said "I have only my children and Mr. Markham." He then said he wanted to speak to Mr. Markham, and requested her to show him the bedroom, which was only about seven steps from the front door. She went up, and the officers followed. The door was open. Mrs. Desforges observed, "Do shut the door Mr. Markham;" but on looking into the room blood was seen, and it was immediately discovered that he had cut his throat. Mr. Handley, of Alford, was sent for, and he very promptly arrived and sewed up his wound, which was about four inches across the throat. The prisoner said it was his intention to wound Gainsley, and to give him a desperate fight for having, about three years back, laid an information against his brother or riding on the wagon shafts. Since Mr. Handley, surgeon, of Alford, sewed up the gash in the man's throat, he managed (while alone, such a strict watch as ought to have been kept over him) to tear out the stitches, and now lies in a most precarious state, with scarcely a hope of recovery.

PLYMOUTH BREAKWATER.—On Saturday evening last, the 1st of June, the anniversary of that day made "glorious" by one of the most strenuous efforts for the erection of this stupendous structure (Lord Howe), Plymouth Breakwater was advanced another stage towards its completion and consequent utility, by the exhibition, from the handsome tower at the western end of the beacon lights—deep clear red to seaward, and a brilliant white towards the Sound. On this occasion, about half-past eight p.m., from 200 to 300 persons were on the Breakwater, and with the Royal William Victualling yard band playing national airs, paraded the whole finished length of the great work, and the men employed on the Breakwater presented the superintendent, Mr. Stewart, with a handsome silver salver, as a mark of their esteem, and of congratulation on the completion of the light-house. The whole affair looked very well from the shore, and the Caledonia, 120, Indus, 84, and America, 50, lying quietly at anchor in the Sound at the time enhanced the beauty of the scene. The old light vessel having been thus superseded was towed into harbour on the same day by the steam tug. (An admirable engraving of the new light house will be found in the 9th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—TUESDAY.

WRITS OF ERROR.

Shortly before Mr. Baron Parke took his seat on the bench, Lord Denman, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Paterson, Mr. Baron Gurney, Mr. Justice Colman, Mr. Baron Rolfe, and Mr. Justice Cresswell entered the court, when Lord Denman said, that the court was now assembled as a Court of Error, but from various circumstances the court was compelled to make an alteration in the present arrangement for the sittings. On the 5th and 6th of July the Court would sit to take Writs of Error from the Court of Exchequer; but there was much uncertainty as to whether the Court would be able to hear any of the cases in error from the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. It might, however, probably be better that the usual days should be appointed at all events, if it were only as a matter of form. The days, then, on which the court would sit in error, would be the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of July. The cases from the Queen's Bench would stand for the 1st and 2nd of the month; those from the Court of Exchequer would be for the 5th and 6th, the present understanding being that none of the cases would come on except those from the Exchequer. If it should so chance that they were able to make a court, so as to take the cases from the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas, due notice should be given to the officers of the court. At present, however, it was anticipated that the attendance of the judges would be required in another place. (The noble and learned lord was understood to refer to the case of O'Connell and others, which is expected to be brought before the House of Lords about that period.) The learned judges then retired from the court.

POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—On Monday, a person of very respectable appearance, named James Eggin, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, the officer, charged with having received a Bank of England note for £100, knowing the same to have been stolen. A good deal of interest was excited by the case, the prisoner having, as was reported, been at one time manager and director of the National Bank of Ireland, whose property the stolen note was stated to be, and having been tried in the year 1842, in Dublin, for stealing a parcel of bank notes, of which the £100 note in question was one. Evidence having been taken against the prisoner, Mr. Wontner, the solicitor, who attended for him, stated that the prisoner had been indicted in Dublin, for stealing the parcel, and acquitted, and he had subsequently brought an action against his prosecutors for false imprisonment, and obtained a verdict.—Mr. Wilkins, the barrister, then addressed the Lord Mayor on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that the evidence by no means warranted his committal. The Lord Mayor declared that he had formed a determination to commit. The prisoner was a man well versed in business, and perfectly understood the nature of the business of the concern which had been plundered. He had offered no explanation whatever of the manner in which the note he was accused of having received had come into his possession. The prisoner was then taken back to the Com



THE LATE M. LAFITTE.

FUNERAL OF M. JACQUES LAFITTE.

At half-past 12 o'clock, on the 30th May, the funeral procession marched from the Rue Lafitte for the Church of St. Roch, in the Rue Saint Honoré, in the following order:—

Two squadrons of Municipal Guards on horseback. A detachment of troops of the line.

A company of the 2d Legion of the National Guards, of which M. Lafitte was a member.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The Pall held by M. Thiers, M. d'Argout, M. Arago, and M. Dupin; Followed by a Deputation and other Members of the Chamber of Deputies, about 150 to

200 in number.

A company of the National Guards, 2d Legion. Detachments of Troops of the Line.

Groups of workmen, and students of the Ecole de Medicine and Ecole de Droit.

A company of the 2d Legion of National Guards.

Three of the King's carriages and about twenty mourning coaches.

National Guards of the 2d Legion.

A squadron of Municipal Guards on horseback. A squadron of Hussars.

An immense number of Troops of the Line, and several pieces of Artillery, with lighted

match.

All the shops in the Rue Richelieu, Rue de la Paix, Rue Castiglione, Place Vendôme, and the Rue St. Honoré were closely shut, and municipal guards were stationed at the corner of each street to prevent the circulation of carts and coaches.

At one o'clock the *cortège* reached St. Roch, where the funeral service was performed by the Archbishop of Paris. A funeral hymn was sung by the artists of the *Académie de Musique* and several Italians.

At half-past two o'clock the procession left the church and passed up Rue Richelieu to the Boulevards, which it followed to the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, where the family of Lafitte have a vault. On reaching the Place de la Bastille, the procession, with great solemnity, marched round the Column of July, the people crying out "Hats off," and shouting "Honour to the Martyrs of July." The procession entered the burial ground at half-past five o'clock; several speeches were made by M. Pierre Lafitte, M. Arago, M. Garnier-Pagès, M. Philippe Dupré, M. Visenet, of Rouen, and a young student, in the name of the different colleges.

The weather throughout the day was beautiful, and it is supposed that more than 500,000 persons lined the road from Rue Lafitte to Père-la-Chaise. The greatest order was observed, and on the whole, the procession, with the exception of the military display, was as simple as was possible for a man so eminent as M. Lafitte had been. The appearance of the troops in such force, was unexpected by the public at large, but it was generally approved of; for thus, under the

pretext of doing honour to the remains of the deceased, a guarantee was presented for the maintenance of order.

The following is an extract of the speech delivered by M. Garnier-Pagès:—"Thus we have another day of mourning—another man of the people, beloved and cherished by the people, has fallen—the people mourn over his grave. In the name of the working classes—in the name of the martyrs of July—we approach the grave to render homage to the son of a workman—to a son of July—to a citizen, a minister; great by the goodness of his heart—great by his intelligence—great as an honest and benevolent man." M. Arago, in his speech, related the following anecdote:—"Lafitte was proud," observed the learned astronomer, "proud of his birth—proud that he rose from the people. Some short time previous to his death, his grandchild, the youngest daughter of the Prince de la Moskowa, playfully told her venerable grandfather, that at her school they called her 'Princess,' and that she could not make out why her grandfather was not a Prince. 'So I am,' observed Lafitte; 'and when again you are called a Princess, say that your grandfather is 'Prince of the Chisel,'" alluding to his father's trade as a carpenter. The following is also related of Lafitte:—In 1828, M. Charles Nodier, the author of "Trilby," had the misfortune to lose a sum of between two and three thousand francs. Madame Nodier, who knew of the existence of this money, which had been put by as a reserve, and having occasion for it for her household expenses, asked her husband to give it her. M. Nodier, much embarrassed, replied that he no longer had it by him, as he had placed it out at interest. "With whom?" asked Madame Nodier. "With Lafitte," was the reply. In the absence of Nodier, Madame went to M. Lafitte, and stated the object of her visit. Without hesitating, M. Lafitte said, "It is quite true your husband placed the money with me, you can go to my cashier and receive it." Poor Nodier was saved from an agreeable matrimonial *tête à tête*.

On Berenger, the justly-celebrated and popular poet quitting the cemetery, the populace entirely surrounded his carriage, and attempted to unharness the horses, crying out, "Long live Berenger!" The cavalry of the Municipal Guard, however, with drawn swords, prevented this further demonstration.

Marshal Soult and Messrs. Cunin-Gridaine and Lacave-Laplagne, three of the Ministers, and a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, were present at Père-la-Chaise.

A public subscription has been opened for erecting a monument to the benevolent banker.



THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF M. LAFITTE PASSING THE JULY COLUMN, AT PARIS.

SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL DEVON AND CORNWALL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Thursday week the spring exhibition of the above society took place in the assembly room of Elliott's Royal Hotel, Plymouth; and from 12 o'clock at noon until 5 p.m., the noble saloon was thronged by a constant succession of visitors, comprising all the rank and fashion, naval and military officers, &c., of the neighbourhood. The splendid band of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines occupied the orchestra, and delighted the company with their performances. The collection of plants and flowers was truly magnificent. The amateurs who contributed so much to the embellishment of the room were Mrs. Wells, of Cowley House, near Exeter; H. F. Spence, Esq., of Mutley, near Plymouth; W. C. Hodge, Esq., of Pounds; J. Read, Esq., of Upland, Tamerton; Rev. W. Radcliffe, Warleigh; Mrs. Tucker, of Trematon Castle; W. P. H. Carew, Esq., of Anthony House; Sir Edward Thornton; R. Robertson, Esq., Membrland, &c. &c. &c.; and their various productions reflected infinite skill on their gardeners. At the head of the room a table extended the whole width of the spacious place: this was occupied by Mr. Alexander Pontey, nurseryman, of Plymouth, and was furnished with the choicest exotics of his stove and greenhouse. In the centre, and directly in front of the orchestra, was a beautiful device of flowers, with Mr. Pontey's name underneath. The tables on the side were decorated with a great number of beautiful plants, from the nurseries of Mr. F. Wood, and Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth. The grand stand in the middle of the room was appropriated to the amateurs; on the end, immediately opposite the entrance door, were exquisite collections of *Ericas*, *Orchidaceae*, and others, from the conservatory of Mrs. Wells, Cowley House.

We have not space for the list of prizes, which fills two columns of the *Plymouth Herald*. Among the *extraordinaries* exhibited were, three fine large lemons, grown by Mr. Foale, at the King's Arms, Kingsbridge, in his open garden, the tree being merely defended in the winter by a frame of glass work. Also, a fine specimen of *Pawonia imperialis*, a new and handsome tree, recently introduced from Japan, by Dr. Siebold. Its leaves are exceedingly large, and the flowers are also handsome, and produced in great abundance.

The Prize Medal of the Society, and their Card of Merit, designed by Colonel Hamilton Smith, of Plymouth, are very tasteful works.

The Royal Hotel Assembly Rooms and Theatre, at Plymouth, is one of the finest public buildings erected by Foulston, in the West of England: it forms a quadrangle 272 feet by 220 feet, with a magnificent Ionic portico, one of the largest in this country, with columns 30 feet high, and 3 feet 6 inches diameter. The Assembly Room, in which the Exhibition was held, is one of superb suite, and is 77 by 40 feet, and 32 feet high, with soffites springing from an entablature, supported by Corinthian columns; the ceiling being decorated by a late native artist, with the Synod of the Olympian Deities, cleverly painted: on many occasions, upwards of 600 persons have assembled in this noble *salon*.

The Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society has now been in existence upwards of fourteen years, and has attained a position excelled by very few similar institutions. It ranks among its supporters, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (by his Council as Duke of

Cornwall), the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and nearly all the nobility and gentry resident in the vicinity of Plymouth. The interest taken in this Institution has been manifested by the great advancement in the character of the contributions, and

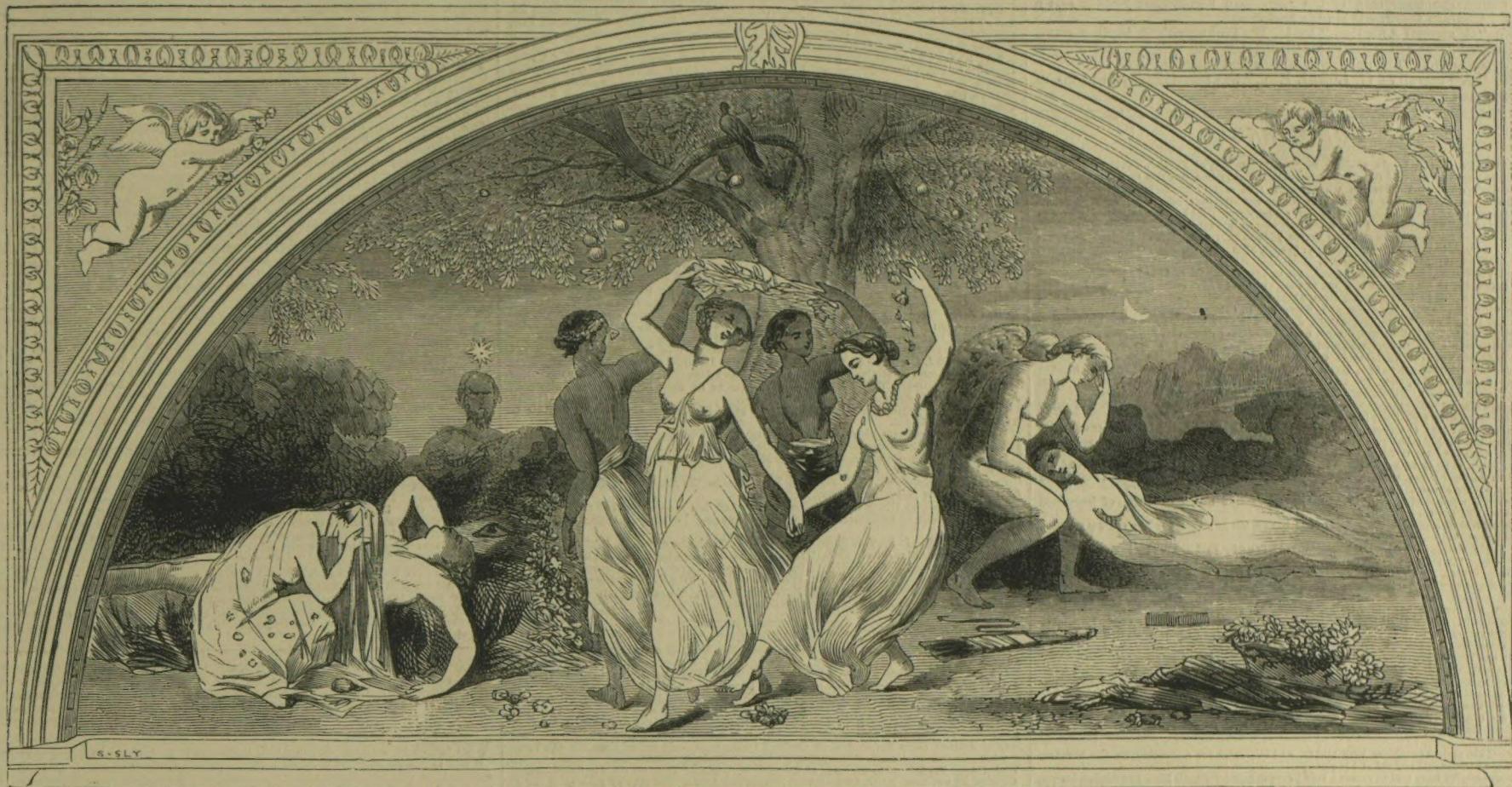
the different classes of plants and flowers, particularly Pelargoniums, Petunias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, and Pansies.

The annexed sketch of the Exhibition, is from the pencil of Mr. George Jago, master of the Plymouth Public Free School.



THE ROYAL DEVON AND CORNWALL BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, ASSEMBLY ROOM, PLYMOUTH.

FINE ARTS.—THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



SCENE FROM "COMUS."—FROM A PICTURE BY ETTY, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"Scene from Comus," by W. Etty, R.A. (Painted for one of the Frescoes to the Chinese Summer-house, Buckingham Palace Gardens.) In our general notice of this Exhibition, we had occasion to speak in terms of praise of most of the great works displayed. We shall now, as convenience and space permit, and the liberal permission of the several artists allow, proceed to notice a few of them in detail, accompanied by such engravings as may be necessary to illustrate their character and composition. The first for which we have the pleasure of claiming public attention, is a scene from the epilogue to *Comus*, in which the good spirit, after the triumph of "insnared chastity,"

O'er sensual folly, and intemperance.

proceeds to describe the blissfulness of his native climes—

Those happy climes that lie
Where day never shuts his eye ;
— the gardens fair
Of Hesperus, and his daughters three,
That sing about the golden tree.

And where—

On beds of hyacinth and roses
— young Adonis oft repose,
Wax'g well of his deep wound
In slumber soft, and on the ground
Sadly sit the Assyrian Queen ;
But far above in spangled sheen
Celestial Cupid her famed son advanc'd
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd,

After her wandering labours long,
Till free consent the gods among
Make her his eternal bride.

A passage eminently suggestive of poetic forms and harmonious combinations, and well suited, in all respects, to the refined, but gorgeous, fancy of the painter. In embodying the dreamy—the evanescent elements of beauty raised by the poet, consummate skill has been displayed; and this has been accomplished not so much by a literal rendering of his "flowing numbers," as by a translation of them into those forms and colours which the Venetians—and, we had almost said, Poussin—have made familiar, and, therefore, to a certain extent, *credible*, to us. Nothing can be more slight—indeed, it is but a sketch; but no work of its kind with which we are acquainted conveys at once such a rare combination of graceful forms and rich expressive colouring. We trust the fresco, for which it is the study, may be equally successful, and become a subject of as much pleasure to her Majesty as the picture before us has been to many of her tasteful subjects.

"Rienzi in the Forum." In accordance with our promise we now present to our readers an engraving of Mr. Elmore's very attractive picture. The words of Byron in part explain what the painter has had to describe on canvas:—

Then turn we to her latest tribune's name,
From her ten thousand tyrants turn to thee,
Redeemer of dark centur— of shame—
The friend of Petrarch—nope of Italy—
Rienzi ! last of Romans !

Rienzi is in the centre of the picture: he is in the act of addressing his fellow-citizens, and exhorting them to recover their liberties, and assert their rights as Romans. The various groups with which he is surrounded, are listening with the attention the importance of his harangue demands, and the various effects produced upon the respective listeners are highly characteristic of the difference of feeling, and intelligence, and patriotism, amongst his auditors. It must be remembered that few of the Roman citizens of the days of Rienzi were fired with the zeal by which he was distinguished, until after he had aroused them to a sense of their abject state, and inspired them with a spirit of resistance to their oppressors by repeated exhortations. The painter has very properly kept this in mind, and very felicitously contrasted the energy of Rienzi with the more subdued appearance of the mob. The outline of the picture is flowing and grand, the groups are admirably disposed and arranged with an artistic skill, that makes all the parts subservient to the whole; in other words, the composition is technically correct and grand. The individual figures, and especially that of the speaker, are very vigorous and animated, and the colouring and the lights and shadows are well managed. We can say, with truth, that our engraver has done justice to the original of the very excellent painter, Mr. A. Elmore.

15. "Portrait of a Lady." By H. W. Pickersgill, R.A. A work of a high order as well as 186—"The Hon. Captain Gordon." The style of the works of this artist appears to be founded on a principle both to beauty, grandeur, and simplicity—pure and refined taste is observable in all. Mr. Pickersgill has drawn largely upon his great



"RIENZI IN THE FORUM."—FROM A PICTURE BY ELMORE, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

predecessors in his department; without adopting the peculiarities of any, he has gleaned from most. The position of the lady in some hands would have been formal and stiff, but is here rendered graceful, whilst the colouring of the neck and hands bear Nature's own tints. Captain Gordon is simple and grand.

185. "Maternal Affection" by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., is a composition of great beauty. The attitude both of mother and child is full of sentiment. The colouring is rich and harmonious.

189. "A Portrait of G. Loftus, Esq." has the richness and tone of the Spanish school.

THE MARKETS.

MARK-LANE.—FRIDAY.—In to-day's market, the supply of English wheat on offer was but limited, yet the demand for all descriptions of that article was in a very sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. Foreign wheat—both fine and in-bond—met a slow enquiry at barely late rates. Superfine malt was in active demand; but other qualities were heavy. In consequence of the fine growing showers, spring corn, f all kinds, was dull, yet we can notice no alteration in value. There was a dull sale at late rates.

ARRIVALS.—English Wheat, 33s; Barley, 79s; Oats, 1930 quarters. Irish Wheat, 2s; Barley, 3s; Oats, 1930 quarters. Foreign Wheat, 376s; Barley, 2s; Oats, 2890 quarters. Flour, 3290 sacks; Malt, 3750 quarters.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4ds to 5ds; ditto white, 5ds to 6ds; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4ds to 49s; ditto white, 49s to 56s; rye, 28s to 35s; grinding barley, 30s to 31s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 34s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6ds to 62s; brown ditto, 58s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 64s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 23s; potato ditto, 22s to 25s; Toghdale and Cork, black, 21s to 22s; ditto white, 22s to 23s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto old, 32s to 40s; green peas, 35s to 36s; maple 36s to 38s; white, 33s to 35s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Turned meat flour, 50s to 53s; Soft, 4s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 28 lbs. Foreign—Free wheat, 4s to 58s; Danzig, red, 49s to 61s; white, 61s to 68s. In Bond—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 11s to 19s; peas, 22s to 25s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 25s; Baulie, 21s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For many we have a steady demand, at an advance of 2s. In other seeds only in-dwarf business is doing, at late rates.

The following are the present rates—I. Lined English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 16s to 18s; tame, 4s to 46d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £25 to £26 per last of ten quarters. Lined cake English, £5 to £6 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 per 1000; pony turnips, canary 58s to 60s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheated bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8d; of household ditto 6d to 7d per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 21s 7d; rye, 34s; beans, 34s 1d; peas, 32s 1d; pe, 31s 9d.

Days Weeks Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 55s 6d; barley, 31s 4d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 31s 9d; beans, 32s 1d; pe, 31s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tax—Some very large public sales of tea, comprising about 47,000 packages have been brought forward this week. Although the attendance of the trade has been somewhat extensive, the demand has ruled heavy, and not one-fourth of the quantity offered has changed hands. Green qualities have realized full prices, but those of black sorts have been barely supported. The stock in warehouse is now 27,199,000 lbs, against 23,700,000 lbs at the same time in 1843. The exports of the article from China, from the first of July, 1843, to the 30th of February, 1844, were 35,245,770 lbs.

Sugar.—Owing, chiefly to the large arrivals, the demand for all kinds of sugar this week has ruled heavy, and prices have declined from 1s to, in some instances, 1s 6d per cwt. The refined market is heavy, and standard lumps have been sold at 7s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—The same causes which appear to operate against an advance in the value of sugar, are apparent in the demand for coffee, which has again declined in value to the extent of fully 1s per cwt. The value of ordinary Ceylon is now 47s 6d to 48s per cwt.

Rice.—This article continues very steady, and the rates are somewhat on the advance. Middling white Bengal is held at 11s per cwt.

Provisions.—We have still to report a very heavy demand for both Irish and foreign butter. The value of which must be considered lower. A few brands of Newmarket have sold at 7s to 7s 6d; Carlow, 7s 6d; and Limerick, 9s per cwt. The sale for bacon is slow, at 42s to 46s for prime sizeable, and 42s to 43s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions we have no alteration to notice.

Oil.—This market is heavy, yet prices remain without material alteration.

Tallow.—There is very little busine doing in this article, yet prices are supported.

P. Y. C. on the spot is 40s 3d to 40s 6d; and for forward delivery, 41s 9d to 42s per cwt.

Cools—Ponty Windsor, 19s 6d; West Hartley, 23s; Elgin, 22s; Holywell Main, 24s; Smith's Ponty, 19s; Llangollen, 19s 6d per ton.

Hops.—Although the accounts from the plantations are by no means satisfactory as regards the appearance of the young bine, owing to which the demand for all kinds of hops is firm, at fully last week's quotations—Sussex pocket, £6 8s to £6 14s; Weald of Kent do, £6 12s to £7; Mid Kent do, £7 to £10; Ditto bags, £7 to £8 10s; Kent pocket, £6 12s to £9; Choice do, £10 to £12.

Potatoes.—Prime parcels are in demand, at from 50s to 100s per ton. In other descriptions exceedingly little doing.

Smithfield.—The principal feature in to-day's market was the exhibition for sale of 30 beasts from Germany, in far better condition than those which have hitherto reached us from that quarter. The supply of home-fed beasts was only moderate, yet the demand for them was extremely dull, at barely Monday's quotations. In sheep, the numbers of which were tolerably good, next to nothing was doing at late rates. From the Isle of Wight 260 lambs came to hand, per railway. The trade was very dull at, in some instances, a decline of 24 per cent. Calves met a dull sale, and were considered 5d per lb less. Pigs were a mere drug but not cheaper. Milk cows sold slowly at from £16 to £19 each.

Per Siba, to sink the oil—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; prime second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woollen sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Southdowns ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 6d. Suckling calves, 17s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 6d to 30s each. Beasts, 56s; cows, 16s; sheep and lambs, 12,800; calves, 362; pigs, 361.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There were but moderate supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day, yet the demand was in a very sluggish state at barely stationary prices. Per Siba by the carcass—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; ditto small do, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

ROD. HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Money has again become plentiful, and from the transactions in the Foreign Exchanges during this week, it probably will, before long, be still more abundant, even than it is at the present moment. Notwithstanding uncommonly large importations of foreign wheat, and of foreign agricultural produce of all descriptions, have latterly very much increased the demand for bills, drawn on foreign merchants in payment for our foreign exports, still the value of our export trade is increasing in a still greater degree, and the supply of foreign bills on the Royal Exchange for the sale last past day, being larger than the demand, in some instances the rates of the Foreign Exchanges were again higher, whilst all the rest of them remained fully as high as they were during the previous week. The only conclusion, therefore, which can be drawn from these circumstances, is a further importation of the precious metals into the United Kingdom, and an increased difficulty in finding employment for money. In the Share Market, a safety valve, no doubt, continues to be opened for the escape, at all events, of a part of our money surplus, and productive employment is consequently increasing amongst the labourers on the railways now in progress.

The demand for shares is larger than it was last week, and, where prices are not higher, the previous rates have, at all events, been fully supported. The value of London and Birmingham stock continues to be still affected by the disputes which now exist between the directors of this association and those of the Grand Junction, and the value of the latter has likewise been reduced by the same cause. Birmingham and Gloucester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, York and North Midland, and Northern and Eastern, on the contrary, are severally a pound dearer than they were last week. Manchester and Leeds, and Newcastle and Darlington, likewise continue in fair demand, and they can scarcely be purchased at last week's prices. The act having at length been obtained for the construction of a line between Lancaster and Carlisle, a renewed demand has arisen for the shares of this association, and also for those of the company formed for its extension to Glasgow via Dumfries, because, when these undertakings are complete, the intercourse between Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow by railway will be continuous, and the traffic betwixt the west coasts of Scotland and of England may consequently be increased ten-fold. In the share market, on the whole, every thing has a healthy appearance.

On the English Stock Market, the pressure of money from without has had a favourable effect since our last publication. It has raised the Consols again to 100s 2d for money, and to 98s 2d less the dividend, for the time settlement. The shares of the leading Joint Stock Banking Associations have improved in value by the same cause, particularly those of the Union Bank of London, which have been sold as high as 13. Bank Stock cannot be purchased to any extent under 200, and 200 is the nearest present value of India Stock. Unless some new extent for the productive employment of money should speedily arise, the value of our funded and of our unfunded national securities must be still much more considerably improved.

Foreign Bonds and Securities have not participated in the general buoyancy now prevailing in the money market; but still, at the same time, a fair amount of business has been done in some of them. Austrian, Neapolitan, and Russian Bonds are still inquired after by foreign capitals, and some amount of them has changed hands at fully last wee's prices. Danish Bonds likewise support their pr-vous value. In Spanish Bonds speculators continue to amuse themselves by time purchases and sales; and the conduct of the Spanish Government is so uncertain, that it is difficult to discover whether the Bonds or the Bonds bear the most correct in their opinions. Chilean Bonds maintain a high value, and so likewise do those of Brazil. Hopes being entertained that the Governments of Colombia, Peru, and Mexico may yet learn that financial correctness is the best policy of all new states, some money can innes to be invested in their securities at late prices.

Bairns Funds.—London and Westminster Bank, 27 to 28s; London Joint Stock Bank, 14; Commercial Bank of London, 28s; National Provincial Bank of England, 28s; Bank Stock, 200s; East India Stock, 289 to 290; Union Bank of London, 13s 7d; Three per Cent. Consols, 99s to 100s; Three per Cent. Reduced, 98s; Three and a Half per Cent., 1818; —; Three and a Half per Cent. New, 103s; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 102s; Five per Cents, —; Long Annuities, 17s 16 to 0; India Stock, 94 premium; Exchequer Bills, 70 to 73 pm; Consols for the Settlement, 98s to 100s per cent; Royal Bank of Ireland, 14 to —; Consols for Account, —; South Sea Old Annuities, —; South Sea Stock, —; Union of Australasia, 27; Provincial Bank of Ireland, —; Canada, —; Colonial Bank, —.

Foreign Bonds and Securities.—Belgian, 104s to —; Buenos Ayres, 35; Colombian Bonds, 14 to —; Venezuela, 42 to —; Greek Bonds, 15 to —; Mexican, 36 to 35s; Portuguese, converted, 47; Peruvian, 28 to —; Spanish 5 per Cent., 23s; Spanish 3 per Cent., 34s to —; Dutch 2 per Cents, 62; Dutch 5 per Cents, 100s; Russian, 11s to —; Austrian, —; Danish, 90 to —; Brazilian, 81s to 82; Chilean, 104; Cuba 6 per Cents, —; Neapolitan, 105; Austrian Bonds, 116.

Patents or Seals.—Birmingham and Derby, 61s to 62s; Scarborough Branch, 12s to 13s; Bristol and Exeter, 8s; Eastern Counties, 97s; Paris and Rouen, 39; Paris and Orleans, 40; South Eastern and Dover, 38s; York and North, 7s; Chester and Holyhead, 6s; North British, 52; Strasburg and Bâle, —; Rouen and Havre, —; Caledonian, 4; Leeds and Bradford, —; Yarmouth and Norwich, 23; Bristol and Gloucester, 46 to 47; Liverpool and Manchester, —; Glasgow and Dumfries, —; York and North Midland, 11s to 119; Guildford and Junction, —; Norwich and Brandon, —; Grand Junction, —; Trent Valley, 8; Carlisle, Dumfries, and Glasgow, 1s to 2.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

CROWN OFFICE, June 4, 1844.—District of Burghs of Kilmarnock: The Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, in the room of Alexander Johnston, Esq., deceased.—County Palatine of Lancashire: Southern Division: William Entwistle, Esq., in the room of the Hon. Richard Bootle Wilbraham, Esq.

BANKRUPTS.—T. STEPHENS, umbrella manufacturer, Newgate-street. J. CLARK, draper, Abingdon, Cambridgeshire. R. COLEMAN and E. R. HALL, ironfounders, Colchester, Essex. C. ALDERTON, tailor, Brighton. W. LINE, builder, Ramsgate. E. SEDGWICK, scrivener, Hythe, Kent. W. H. BATES, factor, Birmingham. J. SMITH, wine merchant, Warwick. B. NORMAN and E. BUCKMAN, ironmongers, Cheltenham. L. JONES, iron-mill, Plymouth. Mertonshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. C. WATT, merchant, Aberdeen. D. KAY, baker, Edinburgh. G. RITCHIE, Edinburgh, writer to the signet.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

WAR-OFFICE, June 7.—1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut. G. W. C. Jackson to be Captain, vice Turner; Cornet P. S. Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson. 6th Dragoons: Capt. to be Vice Cornet vice Fitzwylgram. 11th Light Dragoons: Capt. J. Jones to be Major, vice Rotton; Lieut. B. Harrison to be Captain, vice Jones; Cornet G. T. Duncombe to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison.

14th Foot: F. Fortune to be Ensign, vice Swiuburne. 15th: Quartermaster R. Inray to be Quartermaster, vice Cartmail. 36th: Capt. W. T. R. Brady to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. H. Adams; Lieut. P. L. McDougall to be Captain, vice Brady; Ensign J. A. Brockman to be Lieutenant, vice M. Dougall; D. Tom to be Ensign, vice Brockman. 41st: A. E. Hardinge to be Ensign, vice Wethered. 56th: Capt. Sir W. Maxwell, Bart., to be Captain, vice John Charlewood; Lieut. L. C. Couran to be Captain, vice Sir W. Maxwell; Ensign F. M. Ramsey to be Lieutenant, vice Couran; H. C. Lanouze to be Ensign, vice Ramsey. 61st: Lieut. F. Huson to be Lieutenant, vice Dobson. 85th: Lieut. D. W. P. Lambimondier to be Captain, vice Emslie; Ensign J. W. Wallington to be Lieutenant, vice Lambimondier; Ensign J. D. Swinburne to be Ensign, vice Wallington; Ensign and Quartermaster J. Carimall to be Quartermaster, vice Inray. 87th: Capt. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester to be Captain, vice C. T. Graves; Lieut. Radcliffe to be Captain, vice the Earl of Chichester; Second Lieut. W. H. Taylor to be First Lieutenant, vice Radcliffe; J. Fitzgerald to be Second Lieutenant, vice Taylor.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. T. J. Dobson to be Lieutenant, vice Huson; J. Rose to be Ensign vice Spratt.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Rotton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Cross to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Watson to be Major.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon W. W. Bell, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the First Class, vice J. French, M.D.

BREVET.—Captain W. S. R. Brady to be Major in the Army; Captain H. T. Earl of Chichester, to be Major in the Army.

Lieut.-Col. Manley Dixon, upon half-pay unattached has been allowed to retire from the army, with the sale of an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, he having become a settler in Canada.

BANKRUPTS.—J. LEVETT, carpenter, Soham, Cambridgeshire. J. BATTEN, sheep-dealer, Threwhurst, Berkshire. J. YOUNG, lazeney, Aldersbury. W. BARNE, hatter, Ludlow-street. G. FIELDING, ironmonger, Thame, Oxfordshire. J. B. W. KNIGHT, printer, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell. W. TURNER, builder, Manchester. J. L. SMITH, cabinet-maker, G. JENKINSON, butcher, Wolverhampton. J. PARKER, corn miller, Hull. S. H. SPENCE, maltster, Leeds.

BIRTHS.

At Dangstein, in Sussex, the lady of James Lyon, Esq., of a daughter.—In Alton-street, Hyde-park, the lady of Noyelle Stowes, Esq., of a son.—At Ibsone-house, the lady of Philip Wroughton, Esq., of a daughter.—At Wimbledon, the lady of William Brown, Esq., of a son.—The wife of Richard Dart, Esq., Albion street, Hyde-park, of a son. At Wolverton-vicarage, Bucks, the lady of the Rev. Henry Read Quartley, of a daughter.—At the Rectory, Little Yeldham, Essex, Mrs. J. Gaselee, of a son.—At 15, Duke-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Charles Stannard Eustace, Esq., of the county of Kildare, of a son and heir.—In Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Farquhar, of a daughter.—The lady of Astrae Miles Wood, Esq., of Orchard Leigh, near Ledbury, of a son.—On Tuesday last, the lady of Joseph Willian Moore, Esq., of Riolodge, Maida Vale, of a son.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the lady of Edward Williamson, Esq., of No. 44, Smith-street, Chelsea, of a son.—At 13, Church-row, Newington, Surrey, the lady of John G. Burt, M.D., of a son.—At Kirkcudbright, Mrs. Thomas M. Hope, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Abbey, Bath, Charles Frederick Jenkins, son of George Danvers Jenkins, Esq., to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late R. V. John Hughes, rector of Tedworth, W

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MOURNING—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249 Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements



THE GREAT FIRE AT GRAVESEND.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVESEND.

A conflagration, unequalled at Gravesend during the last century, broke out on Sunday night last, in the shrimp boiling-house of Mrs. Sandford, West-street, Gravesend, and was not extinguished before twenty-six houses, including three warehouses, four licensed victuallers' establishments, and nineteen private buildings and shops, situate severally in West-street, Bath-street, and on Horn-castle's and Elkin's quay, had been, with the major part of their contents, entirely consumed.

West-street is a narrow thoroughfare, stretching along the town of Gravesend, near to the bank of the Thames, from west to east, commencing at the Clifton Hotel, and intersecting a quantity of small avenues approaching the higher parts of the neighbourhood, and ending at the terrace-pier. About midway between these two points is Caroline-place on the east, and the extensive yards of Messrs. Rackstraw and Fletcher, merchants, on the west. On the north side of the block buildings within this area is the bank of the Thames, and upon the southern side is West-street, the whole being enclosed in a parallelogram 200 feet long by 120 feet deep.

The flames were first perceived by Henry Wickham, No. 8 of the Gravesend police, about a quarter to eleven o'clock, issuing from Mrs. Sandford's shrimp boiling-house, where it is conjectured that the fire must have originated from the stoker not having effectually extinguished the burning cinders raked out of the furnace. The wind, at the time the fire was discovered, was blowing rather fresh from the north, varying to north-east; but about three o'clock it lulled, or there is no saying where the damage to life and property might have ended. West-street consisted mostly of wood-built houses; in addition to which there were several large storehouses, containing the most inflammable materials.

As soon as Wickham observed the fire he raised an immediate alarm, and Superintendent North, with Inspector Oxley, and the whole of the Gravesend police, were quickly on the spot. Lieutenant M'Coy soon afterwards arrived with a number of the military from the dépôt at Gravesend; and Major Kelly, commander of Tilbury Fort, sent a strong detachment of the troops under his command, who rendered most efficient assistance. The Kent-office engine from Dartford, three engines belonging to the corporation of Gravesend, the Royal Exchange engine from Crayford, and the Kent from Rochester, arrived in quick succession; but the fire spread so rapidly that the residents of High-street, Kempthorne-street, Bath-street, and even Wakefield-street, were actively engaged in removing their furniture from their houses, while West-street presented an indescribable scene.

The flames extended from Mrs. Sandford's to Union-wharf, being extensive premises on the west, which belonged to Mr. Beckett, brewer, of Gravesend, and were tenanted by the Star Steam Packet Company as a storehouse for pitch, tar, timber, and other articles necessary for boat building. In a short time the wharf was destroyed, and the fire next communicated to Mr. Saddington's salt warehouses, in which there were five or six barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of brimstone. Two of the barrels of gunpowder were rolled into the

river before the warehouses took fire; but the remainder went off with a terrific explosion, blowing the roofs and walls of the adjoining houses to a considerable distance; the reflection upon the river of the ascending flames presenting, at this time, a terrific appearance on the opposite shore. The exertions of the firemen and military were now beyond all praise; but were attended with little effect, for the flames speedily extended to seven houses belonging to Mr. Saddington, on Horn-castle quay, and which were in a few minutes burnt to the ground. They were tenanted by Mr. Parker, Mr. Jewes, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Johnson; and each contained from six to eight rooms.

The fire at this time was likewise burning with the utmost fury, eastward and westward of West-street, and in the course of its ravages three public houses were reduced to ashes, viz.:—The India Arms, kept by Mr. Missing, whose stock is insured in the Sun-office; the Cock, by Mr. Pickering, insured in the Kent Fire-office; and the Fisherman's Arms, kept by Mr. James Collins, who is not insured. Mr. Matthews's premises (the extensive mast and block maker) were likewise seriously damaged, and the principal part of his timber, spars, and blocks destroyed. The stock and buildings were insured in the Dissenters' Insurance-office. Upon searching the ruins on Monday, Mr. Matthews discovered that his books and papers were in an iron chest. Amongst the other principal sufferers were Mr. Nettlingham, boot and shoe maker; Messrs. Elkins and Co., marine store and coal dealers; Mr. Green, baker; Mr. Collingford, grocer; Mr. Simmons, clothier; and Mr. Brightwell, plumber and glazier. In order to cut off the connection between the houses in West-street, it was found necessary to commence pulling down the latter person's house, and it unfortunately happened that he had a son and daughter in the last stage of consumption, lying in bed. They were hastily removed to Mrs. Bennett's, in Kempthorne-street, but the fright had a fatal effect upon the youth, and he died on Monday morning. The daughter is not expected to live.

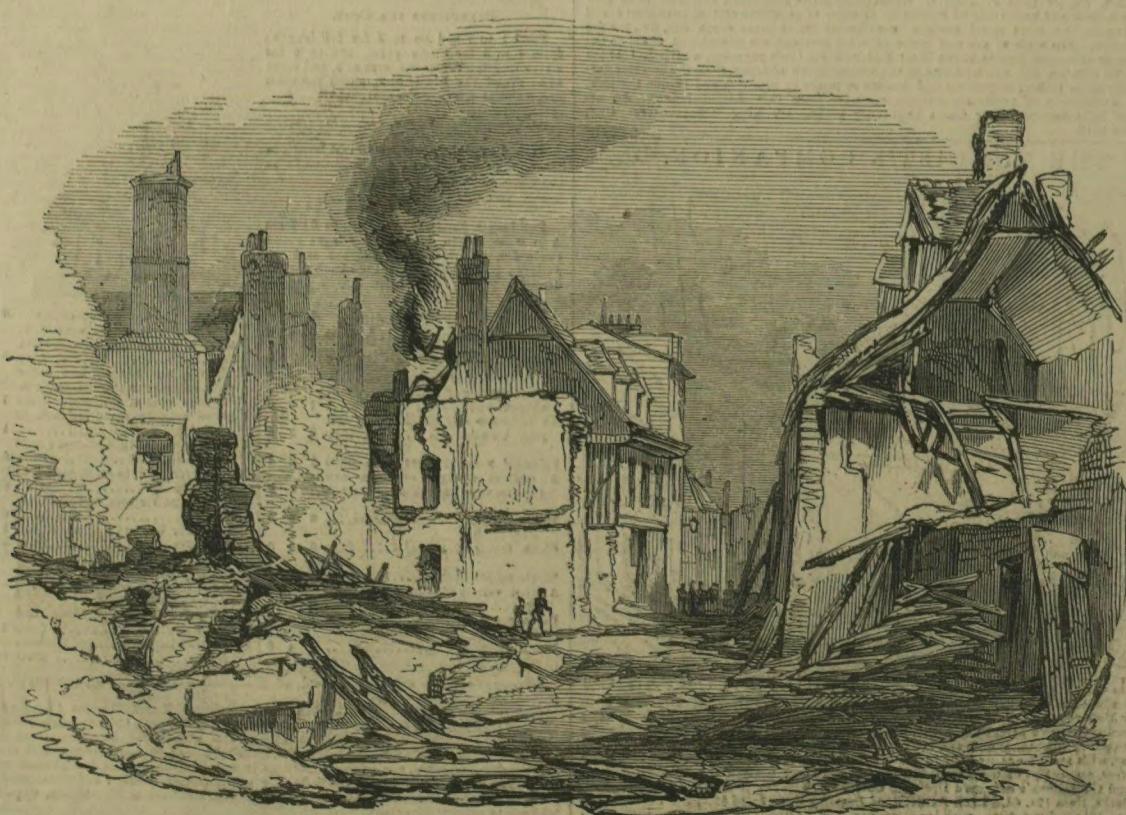
On Monday morning, soon after three o'clock, the wind providentially lulled, and by the most strenuous exertions the military and firemen, for the first time, began to get the mastery of the devastating fire; in two hours it was nearly subdued, although the engines continued to play upon the smouldering ruins throughout the whole of the day.

The estimated damage varies from £10,000 to £15,000. The greater number of the sufferers are very poor, and have large families, and those who were destitute of friends have been provided with a temporary lodging by the board of guardians, in some cottages in Stone-street, near the union house, belonging to them.

During the confusion that prevailed a poor shoemaker, named Hooker, was observed to leave one of the houses in a hurried manner, bearing on his shoulders the dead body of his daughter, which lay in the house at the time it took fire.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning the magistrates met at the Town-hall, to adopt measures for the alleviation of the distresses of the sufferers. There were present the Mayor, Mr. Staff, Messrs. Ticknell, Oakes, Spencer, and Dr. Joynes, the rector; and it was understood that they determined upon setting a subscription on foot. The Star packet directors likewise held a meeting at their board-room, in High-street, Mr. Cruden in the chair, and which Alderman Harmer and others attended, for the purpose, as it was said, of taking active steps to attain so desirable an object.

Our engravings, from sketches made on the spot by Mr. Landells, represent the conflagration at its greatest height; and West-street on the morning after the fire: of some houses little more than the foundation walls remain. The scene of devastation is truly afflicting; and cannot fail to excite the sympathy of every visitor; alike from the extent of the disaster, and the distressed condition of the majority of the sufferers.



RUINS AFTER THE FIRE, AT GRAVESEND.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

A correspondent writes thus from the Isle of Wight.—
I observed this eclipse at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on Friday, May 31 Having previously corrected the watch for Greenwich mean time, the beginning and end of the total eclipse were verified, according to the times computed, viz., 10h. 11m. 36s., and 11h. 28m. 48s. To those who are but slightly acquainted with astronomical phenomena, it may be necessary to observe that all shadows are surrounded by a ring of fainter appearance, called the *penumbra*, because only part of the sun's disc is hidden therefrom, and which becomes gradually darker as it approaches the real shadow or *umbra*, where the whole of the sun's disc is obscured. This penumbra occasioned the moon's eastern or left hand lower limb to appear rather dim, and a little flattened to the naked eye for several minutes before the moon had entered the real shadow. In the accompanying diagram, the circle at I represents the moon's disc a little after the immersion into the earth's shadow had taken place; the middle circle gives the appearance at the middle of the eclipse; and the circle at E shows the same after the moon's eastern limb had emerged from the earth's shadow. The whole circle of the section of the earth's shadow cannot, of course, be seen in the heavens, but only so much of it as falls upon the disc, or face of the moon; and as the boundary of this portion is always a circular arc, it affords an incontestable proof that the opaque body of the earth which occasions the shadow by intercepting the solar rays, must be of a globular form. It will likewise be observed that the central part of the shadow is darker than its extremities; this is occasioned by the refractive power of the earth's atmosphere, by which the solar rays are bent from a direct course, and thrown or converged into the shadow of the opaque ball.



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

In this eclipse, the moon, when completely in the shadow, was less obscured than is often the case, which shows the earth's atmosphere to have a higher refractive power than ordinary. In many total eclipses the moon's disc entirely disappears, as was the case with one observed by me on the 9th of June, 1816, when the moon's image was lost for nearly an hour, though the whole sky was very clear, and the stars extremely brilliant. In the middle of the present eclipse the upper limb of the moon was the darkest part, because the moon was then rather below the centre of the earth's shadow; this part appeared like dark copper or old mahogany, and the parts nearer the verge of the shadow, had a still lighter or orange-red appearance, very much resembling the star Antares, which was then a little below the right hand side of the moon.

Persons interested in celestial phenomena should be reminded that there will be another total eclipse of the moon on Sunday, 24th Nov. next. No total eclipse of the sun will take place in England during the present century, but a very large eclipse of the sun will happen Oct. 9, 1847, in the forenoon.

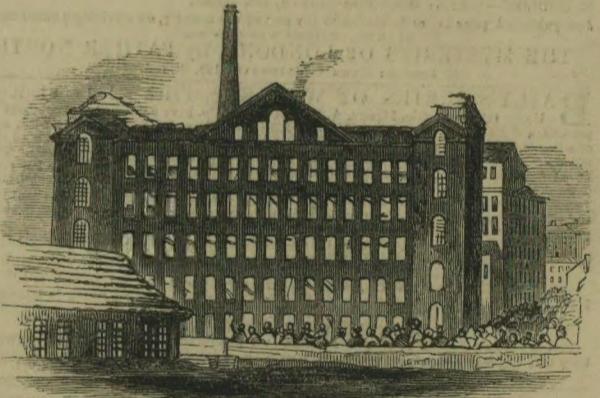
Newport, I. W., June 3, 1844.

W. D. SNOOK.

Another correspondent witnessed this interesting phenomenon from the ruins of Furness Abbey, in the north-west peninsula of Lancashire. At half-past 8 o'clock, the sun had been set some time to the writer, for the abbey ruins are in a narrow glen, surrounded by hills. Venus was shining with more than common lustre. The moon first peeped over the hill, at 37 min. past 8, her whole disc being visible 42 m. past. She quickly assumed an unusual redness of colour, more like a pale sunset than a rising moon; and this tint continued for some time. The eclipse commenced at about 2 m. after 9; the daylight and the moonlight seemed to be now about equal, and continued so till the moon was wholly eclipsed, neither of them, at this time, appearing to cast a shadow; whilst the daylight lessened as the eclipse increased. When the disc was about half darkened, the eclipsed portion of the moon became visible, and continued to become more and more so till the total obscuration, which was at 9 m. after 10. The whole face of the moon was then of a coppery hue, much darker to the left (which would be the centre of the earth's shadow), than to the right, which was nearer the edge of the shadow. At length, this coppery hue grew lighter and lighter on the left side, as the centre of the earth's shadow travelled on to the right, until there was a luminous appearance round a considerable portion of the moon; and, at 20 m. past 11, her face again became visible, on the opposite side to that which was first darkened. The moon was now considerably higher in the heavens: daylight had departed: and, of course, she shone much more brightly than at the commencement of the eclipse; increasing and still increasing as the coppery veil was slowly and gradually uplifted; and she exhibited herself again in all her silvery brightness.

VAST WOOLLEN MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Huddersfield for the annexed sketch of the shell of a large woollen mill belonging to Joseph



WOOLLEN MILL, FOLLY HALL, HUDDERSFIELD.

Kaye, Esq., situated at Folly Hall, which was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The conflagration broke out on the third story, about a quarter before two, a.m., and at half-past two so rapid had been the work of destruction, that the roof and floors had fallen in; and before five all risk of the fire extending to the adjacent mills was removed. The building was occupied by various parties, who rented room and power from Mr. Kaye, and the loss is estimated at sixty thousand pounds, only very partially covered by insurance, as the offices objected to the risk from so many occupants in one building. Not less than seven hundred people will be thrown out of work by this unfortunate occurrence. The building is, or was, a handsome stone structure, forming the front of a cluster of mills equally large, all belonging to the same proprietor, and which must all have perished but for the entire absence of wind at the time. The building immediately behind was on fire two or three times, but was fortunately soon extinguished. When the conflagration was at its extreme height, the flames were above the large chimney, and burnt from the three upper rows of windows with an awful glare, so that at the distance of a mile the smallest type might have been read distinctly.

TRINITY MONDAY.—On Monday last, in accordance with annual custom, which has existed since the time of Henry VIII., the procession of the Master, Wardens, and Elder Brethren of the Corporation of the most Holy Trinity, and of Deptford Strand, in the county of Kent, the election of master, the proclamation of Deptford Fair, and other ceremonies connected with the day, took place, and, owing to the favourable state of the weather, the proceedings went off with great éclat, and both on Tower-hill and at Deptford there was a large attendance of people. The Wardens and Elder Brethren assembled in the great hall of the Trinity-house in the morning, to receive his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Master of the Corporation, who, with his accustomed punctuality, arrived in an open carriage, precisely at eleven o'clock, the time appointed, and was received with loud cheering by the populace. On the arrival of the Corporation at Deptford a salute was fired, and the Master, Wardens, and Elder Brethren proceeded first to visit the almshouses, and afterwards attended divine service at St. Nicholas's Church, where an eloquent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Henry Melville, the chaplain of the Tower. At the termination of the service, which was attended by the inmates of the almshouses, the Duke of Wellington left Deptford, for town, in his carriage. According to custom his grace was to have presided at the banquet in the evening, but public business prevented him, and for the first time since the noble duke has filled the honourable and distinguished office of Master, he was compelled to absent himself.